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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy with showers. [illegible] LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy and windy. [illegible] CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Tuesday, fair. [illegible] NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair. Temp. —6—1

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	.75 P	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	4.00 Dn.	Greece	35 Dr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	75 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	25 B.Fr.	Israel	1.630 00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Canada	C.$0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	2.75 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh	Lebanon	0.3.00	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	1 Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr	Tunisia	3.25 Din
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
France	3 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
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30,123 *R PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1979 Established 1887

hotbzadeh, Captors Remain Split On Release, Trial of U.S. Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 17 — Ayatollah Khomeini compared President Carter to Hitler today and denounced the 50 U.S. hostages here as spies, but his government and the militants occupying the U.S. Embassy remained deadlocked over whether the captives would be tried in Iranian courts.

Ayatollah Khomeini accused Mr. Carter of running a dictatorship in the United States and said that he was worse than Hitler. The U.S. Embassy in Tehran, he added, "is a center for spying and the hostages are spies who have no connection with an embassy and are not diplomats."

While the Iranian leader did not mention spy trials for the hostages at the embassy, he said that an international commission being formed by Iran to investigate U.S. espionage activities here would also look at President Carter and former President Richard Nixon in absentia because Iran "considers these two to be greater criminals of a higher order than the shah."

The militants occupying the U.S. Embassy remained adamant today that none of their 50 hostages would be released by Christmas. A spokesman said that all of them would be tried as spies at a date to be set by "the people of Iran."

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, in interviews yesterday and today, had said that some of the hostages might be released before Christmas. But a spokesman for the militants said: "That's his opinion. Our position remains the same as before. The hostages will all be kept on trial. None of them is going to be released before Christ-

[illegible] Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, who as chief of Iran's revolutionary courts has condemned hundreds of figures in the deposed shah's regime to death, offered today to preside at a trial of hostages, although he has said that he hopes that there will be no trial. (Profile, Page 2.)

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that the departure of the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, from the United States has opened the door to a resolution of the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

"We will try to do our best to defuse the crisis," he said last night. "I certainly don't want to have this crisis forever." It was his most conciliatory comment since the hostages were taken Nov. 4.

The ruling Revolutionary Council said today that Iranians will elect the country's first president under the new Islamic constitution Jan. 25. The vote will be followed by parliamentary elections Feb. 15, the first anniversary of Iran's Islamic revolution, a council spokesman said.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that the Iranian authorities have not begun considering a date for a hostage trial, but that they are putting together an international "grand jury" to investigate U.S. links to the shah's regime. He said that the proceedings would begin Jan. 1 or Jan. 2 and would take about two weeks, and that hostages might appear as witnesses, "but not as the accused."

Tehran radio today quoted Mr. Ghotbzadeh as saying invitations to join the "grand jury" are being extended to Sean MacBride of Ireland, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, and to Louis-Edmond Pettiti, president of the Paris Bar Association and of the International Organization of Catholic Jurists. Both men said today that they had not received invitations but that their participation would depend on the conditions under which the inquiry would be conducted.

Alex Paen, a Los Angeles radio newsman who has called on Americans to send Christmas cards to the hostages, delivered a sack of 3,000 cards to the embassy today. Mr. Paen has rented a hotel suite here and hired an Iranian clerk to handle the flood of cards, which the militants are allowing to be delivered.



United Press International

A man burns an effigy of President Carter during an anti-American rally Monday outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

UN Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP) — The General Assembly adopted a resolution today declaring the taking of hostages an international crime and calling on all governments to prosecute or extradite any violators.

Iraqi Ultimatum

BEIRUT, Dec. 17 (NYT) — Iraq served a 48-hour ultimatum today on Iran to release 16 Iraqi teachers arrested a week ago for alleged possession of explosives. If the teachers are not released, all Iraqis in Iran will be called home "to safeguard their safety and honor," the Iraqi news agency reported.



United Press International

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani speaks to press at OPEC meeting.

Saudis Predict No Price Rise At Oil Meeting

By William Glasgall

CARACAS, Dec. 17 (AP) — As the 13-country Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries convened a ministerial conference here today, Saudi Petroleum Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said he does not expect the cartel to raise prices again after the recent increases by several OPEC members.

Sheikh Yamani said that Saudi Arabia, which produces one-third of OPEC's oil, will not raise prices beyond the $24 benchmark level announced last week, and will maintain production at 9.5 million barrels a day during the first three months of next year.

World oil prices were about 100 percent above last year's levels as the oil ministers gathered behind tight security to debate the advisability of further price increases.

The latest increase by Saudi Arabia raised its benchmark price 33 percent above previous levels, but barely above the $23.50 ceiling price set by OPEC in June. Other countries, such as Libya, passed that ceiling months ago and are pressing for more increases.

"The industrialized countries can pay whatever we ask," Libyan Petroleum Minister Izzedin Mabrouk told a reporter. "They have shown they can stand a price increase." Libya, which breached the OPEC ceiling in October, announced another increase yesterday, raising the price of its high-quality crude by $3.73 to $30 a barrel retroactive to Nov. 1.

Mr. Mabrouk also said that Libya, which ships almost half of its daily production of 2 million barrels to the United States, will reduce production next year. He did not say by how much.

Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar confirmed that Iran has raised its oil price by $5 to $28.50 a barrel effective Dec. 1. Indonesia has raised its price by $2 to $25.50 for a 42-gallon barrel. Members of Gabon's delegation said they plan no price increase.

The pre-conference splurge of increases was launched last week when a bloc of OPEC moderates led by Saudi Arabia raised their prices by $6 to $24 a barrel. The bloc said it acted early to head off larger increases at the conference here.

In addition to Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, the bloc groups Venezuela, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. Together they account for about half of OPEC's daily output of 30 million barrels.

Sheikh Yamani said before the meeting that his country would seek to maintain the $24 price "for as long as possible."

Kuwaiti Denial

U.A.E. Petroleum Minister Mana Saeed al-Oteiba said he would not press for new increases. Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, who said yesterday that his country supported the $24-a-barrel level, denied that Kuwait has decided to reduce production next year, as reported, and said that it has made no price decision. Informed sources said that Ecuador is likely to go along with the $24 level.

Algeria raised its base price to $26.27 a barrel in October, and Nigeria went to $26.20 in November. Nigeria's petroleum minister, A. A. Hart, said he would have no objection to an increase from Nigeria's present $26.27 a barrel to at least $30. He said that he could not confirm reports that Nigeria may already have boosted its price to $30.

The ministers spoke briefly to reporters before the meeting was addressed by President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela. Mr. Herrera called on OPEC members to form a $20-billion bank to aid developing countries suffering from high oil prices and to discourage Third World countries from forming an alliance with the industrialized world that could weaken the oil cartel.

In addition to fixing a new rate, the OPEC ministers are expected to discuss the future of the dollar, the currency that all OPEC countries except Iran use to transact business. The Iranians, locked in a bitter feud with the United States over the 50 American hostages in Tehran, said they wanted to stop accepting the dollar after President Carter impounded Iranian assets in the United States.

Several members have called for replacement of the dollar for pricing of oil with a combination of several strong currencies. "We have to protect ourselves against currency fluctuations," said the Libyan minister. "We have suffered a lot of losses due to the fluctuations of the dollar. The dollar is adrift."

Bahrain Raises Price

BAHRAIN, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — Bahrain will raise the price of its crude oil by at least $6 a barrel, but will wait for the outcome of the OPEC conference before applying the increase, officials said today.

Oman Price Up

MUSCAT, Oman, Dec. 17 (UPI) — An Oil Ministry official said in an interview published today that Oman will soon raise the price of its crude oil by $6 a barrel to $30, retroactive to Nov. 1.

Ends Coalition Crisis

Israeli Parliament Restricts Abortions

JERUSALEM, Dec. 17 (AP) — The Israeli parliament voted today to restrict abortions, ending a crisis that had threatened to topple Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition government.

The Knesset voted 58 to 53, with [illegible] abstentions, to repeal a law allowing abortions for social or economic reasons.

Following a threat by the four-member ultra-Orthodox party to withdraw from the coalition, Mr. Begin declared that the vote was one of confidence in his government, thus causing reluctant supporters to vote in favor of the repeal.

Poll Indicates Support

A poll by the Public Opinion Research Institute, published today by the newspaper Haaretz, indicated that 71 percent of Israeli women and 67 percent of Israeli men oppose any change in the existing law.

The Agudat Israel Party, the ultra-Orthodox religious faction that contributed four parliamentary votes to the Begin coalition, has insisted that the government repeal the liberal abortion clause to fulfill a 1977 agreement that brought the party into the government.

The first vote on repeal last month resulted in a 54-54 tie. Nine members of Mr. Begin's coalition voted against it or abstained, ensuring the opposition to block passage.

The Council of Torah Sages, the board of rabbis that runs the Agudat Israel Party, then ordered its legislators to leave the government unless the bill passed on the second vote.

Faced with his government's survival at stake, Mr. Begin imposed coalition discipline for the second vote in an effort to force all members to support the bill regardless of their personal opinions about it.

The walkout by Agudat Israel members left Mr. Begin with a 61-to-59 majority in the 120-member Knesset.

The bill would prohibit women from obtaining abortions on social and economic grounds. Critics claim the ban would hit hardest at poor women, since costly illegal abortions are readily available from private doctors.

Agudat Israel wants to enforce orthodox Jewish law, which permits abortions only when the mother's life is endangered. The repeal bill would not change the present law that permits abortion in cases of rape, incest, for health reasons, or if the mother is more than 40 years old, or if it appears the child would be born deformed.

Until After Election

19 Senators Advise Carter To Put Off Vote on SALT

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT) — A bipartisan group of 19 senators, led by Sens. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and John Warner, R-Va., has asked President Carter to consider delaying a vote on the strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union until after the presidential election next November.

Senate aides said the 19 senators spelled out their ideas on the treaty's status and the adequacy of the U.S. military posture in a long letter to the White House this weekend. The aides said that the letter told Mr. Carter a failure by the Senate to approve the treaty early next year would be a blow to U.S. foreign policy, unsettling relations with Western allies and raising questions about Washington's capacity for leadership.

The senators are also said to have voiced strong concern about various provisions of the SALT treaty and about erosion of U.S. military strength. They reportedly asked Mr. Carter to undertake several steps to enhance the U.S. strategic position during the coming year, including efforts to increase the military presence in volatile areas and to reinvigorate U.S. intelligence capabilities.

Last night the White House released the text of Mr. Carter's reply to the letter, which said that the administration is willing to hold discussions toward seeking a bipartisan consensus on arms control and defense policy. But Mr. Carter indicated that the administration still seeks a speedy vote on the treaty, saying, "I am confident we can find the common ground on which the prompt ratification of this treaty will be achieved."

The senators, described by aides as representing a "critical swing" group in the treaty debate, are said to have told Mr. Carter that it would be better to defer a vote on the accord than to run the risk of having it defeated in the Senate early next year.

The senators are said to be especially concerned about a possible deadlock in which supporters of the treaty could not muster enough votes for passage, while opponents would be unable to pass major

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Guerrilla Chiefs Initial U.K. Accord

Patriotic Front Consents To Rhodesia Cease-Fire

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (WP) — A peace agreement ending the seven-year-old racial civil war in Rhodesia was achieved here tonight after the Patriotic Front guerrillas accepted a British compromise on arrangements for a cease-fire.

Guerrilla leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo then initialed the cease-fire document and the other agreements reached at the peace conference here. They will enable Rhodesia to achieve legal independence under black majority rule 14 years after the white minority, led by Ian Smith, broke away from Britain.

Representatives of Britain, which convened the peace talks here 14 weeks ago today, and the short-lived biracial Rhodesian government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa had already initialed the package of agreements at the last formal session of the conference last Saturday.

A formal signing ceremony will be held here on Wednesday after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and her foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, chairman of the peace conference, return from the United States.

The cease-fire in Rhodesia will be declared for a week later, on Dec. 26, and is to become effective a week after that, on Jan. 2. Elections to choose the black majority government, with the Patriotic Front participating for the first time, will be held in March.

About two weeks after the elections, when the new government has been formed under the constitution negotiated earlier in the peace talks, the British governor in Salisbury to supervise the cease-fire and the elections, Lord Soames, will grant independence to the country.

Tonight's agreement occurred after three days of intensive negotiations between British and Patriotic Front officials over how, where and when the guerrillas would gather in designated assembly places to observe the cease-fire.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe refused to initial the peace agreements on Saturday because they felt the makeshift camps into which the guerrillas were to assemble were too few in number and too far from the strategic "heartland" of Rhodesia around Salisbury. They complained that these arrangements would place their troops in danger and make it appear as though they had surrendered.

After a series of meetings during the weekend, many of them between British and Patriotic Front generals, the British agreed to increase the number of guerrilla camps from 15 to 16, with the additional camp to be located in the Rhodesian heartland.

In decisive final discussions this evening, according to Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, the British also agreed to formally annex to the cease-fire agreement Lord Carrington's earlier promise that Lord Soames would "assess the need for more sites" if more guerrillas turned up from the bush than the British expected.

The British have estimated that the 16 camps would hold 20,000 guerrillas. Patriotic Front spokesmen have claimed there are between 30,000 and 35,000 armed guerrillas inside Rhodesia.

Corn Embargo Dropped

From Agency Dispatches

SALISBURY, Dec. 17 — Lord Soames today removed an embargo on vital shipments of corn to drought-stricken Zambia in the first major reversal of policy inherited from the government of Bishop Muzorewa.

SNECMA-GE Bid Wins Air France Order

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Dec. 17 (IHT) — Ending more than six months of intense price competition and considerable politicking, Air France today decided it would place $90 million in jet-engine orders for its Airbus transports with General Electric and its partner, France's state-controlled SNECMA group, instead of with Pratt & Whitney, GE announced.

The order, involving 35 engines (five are spares) for 15 A-310 Airbuses being ordered by Air France, has been the focal point of heated rivalry between the two groups. Basically, Pratt & Whitney was trying to dislodge GE-SNECMA as the main supplier of engines to Airbuses worldwide in what has been called the jet-engine duel of the century (IHT, Aug. 3).

"We have been in a strong position in the Airbus market and we think that now we will be much stronger," said Neil Burgess, GE's vice president for aircraft operations, today by telephone from Cincinnati.

Looking Ahead

He estimated that GE supplies about 90 percent of the engines on A-300 Airbuses in service worldwide and roughly 80 percent of those for the new A-310 version. "Now we are confidentially looking at the several hundred new orders," Mr. Burgess added.

Pratt & Whitney, which declined to comment immediately on the GE-SNECMA victory, still dominates the world market for aircraft engines generally — 87 percent in North America and 69 percent elsewhere — but GE has been a close second in many markets. "The Air France contract obviously helps close the gap," a GE official said.

According to industry sources and government officials, the behind-the-scenes negotiations leading up to Air France's decision involved soliciting lower and lower bids from the two groups. Until recently it had been widely but incorrectly assumed that Pratt & Whitney had landed the contract after it offered completely to overhaul, virtually cost-free, the engines on 16 of Air France's fleet of 24 Boeing 747s — a concession worth at least $25 million.

But the government insisted that GE-SNECMA better that offer, and in recent weeks that is what happened.

The offer approved by Air France's board of directors today involves savings to the airline of roughly $60 million, an undisclosed portion of which was pure discounting off the original offer; the remainder mainly involves additional savings through engine-related services and material that GE-SNECMA will provide the airline, GE officials said.

Politics played a considerable role through SNECMA's repeated insistence that if Pratt & Whitney were chosen it would cast a cloud over, and possibly cripple, a GE-SNECMA engine-development program aimed at marketing a new generation of jet engines known as the CFM-56 series.

"There was an obvious French political interest in this deal," an industry source said "— protecting French credibility, meaning SNECMA." SNECMA Chairman Rene Ravaud is credited with having successfully conducted this part of the campaign, leaving what a senior U.S. industry executive called "lots of tracks at the highest levels of French policymaking circles."

Meanwhile, it appeared that non-aeronautical deals may be in the works between France and Pratt & Whitney's parent company, United Technologies, a diversified maker of not only aerospace but also other industrial products.

A reliable but unconfirmed report published by Le Monde said tonight that French industry was interested in trying to "associate" United Technologies in various schemes, including the financing of a titanium plant.

Commenting on the report, a company spokesman said negotiations have been under way with "a number of French companies" in nonaerospace areas, but said he could not be more specific for the time being.

Will All Matter Eventually Disappear?

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT) — A revolutionary theory predicting that all matter will eventually disappear is creating widespread excitement among physicists. Several large-scale experiments have been planned to test it.

The theory, which occurs in several versions, suggests that the particles forming the nuclei of all atoms — protons and neutrons — disintegrate radioactively at an extremely slow rate and that matter therefore is imperceptibly disappearing.

So gradual is the process that the universe should survive far longer than the period that has elapsed since it was formed in a "big bang" 10 billion to 20 billion years ago. The most probable period within which half of all nuclear particles should decay would be about 10,000 billion billion billion years.

However, a few such particles should disintegrate from time to time. If observed, this would be a monumental discovery, supporting one or another of the "grand unification" theories that interrelate all the basic forces of nature, apart from gravity, which may eventually be brought into a fully comprehensive treatment.

Water Watchers

One $2-million experiment, approved recently by the Department of Energy, which funds much physics research, will be conducted by a consortium of physicists using 10,000 tons of highly filtered water. The water will fill a cubic chamber, 70 feet on a side, 2,000 feet underground in a working mine of the Morton Salt Co. that extends under Lake Erie 25 miles east of Cleveland.

Funding of a complementary project, proposed for a Utah mine, awaits approval by the same agency. Smaller scale tests are being carried out or planned in Europe and in South Dakota.

In both the Lake Erie and Utah experiments photo detectors around a large volume of water will watch for the telltale flashes of light expected if a proton or neutron in the water disintegrates. While such events, on the average, would be extremely rare, 10,000 tons of water contains so many protons and neutrons that a few such events should be observed yearly.

Grand Unification

A century ago it was shown that the forces relating to electricity and magnetism manifest the same phenomenon — electromagnetism. Nobel Prizes were awarded this year to three men for unifying electromagnetism and the so-called "weak" force that causes some forms of radioactive decay.

The winners were Drs. Sheldon Glashow and Steven Weinberg of Harvard University and Abdus Salam, director of the International Center for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy. The grand unification would further incorporate the force that binds the atomic nucleus.

'The theory . . . suggests that particles forming the nuclei of all atoms . . . disintegrate radioactively.'

An element of the unification theories proposes that protons and neutrons are descendants of a supermassive particle that existed in an extremely early high-energy phase of the universe. The proposed particle would have been so massive that it could not be created today by any conceivable experiment.

Detection of the decay would lend credence to the entire theory, including the former existence of supermassive particles. As stated in the prospectus for the Lake Erie experiment, it would give "direct and perhaps the only experimentally accessible evidence for the grand unification theories."

Early this year, before the Nobel Prizes were awarded, all three recipients wrote Dr. William Wallenmeyer, high energy physics director at the Department of Energy, supporting the Lake Erie experiment, although they themselves are not involved in it.

The discovery of proton decay, Dr. Glashow wrote, would be "revolutionary." It would mean that all matter must eventually decay into lightweight or weightless particles (electrons, neutrinos and photons) and atoms could no longer exist. Dr. Weinberg termed it "quite likely" that the decay will be found.

A puzzle that could be explained if one of the theories is confirmed is why the universe seems to be made almost entirely of matter, as opposed to antimatter. The latter is formed of particles similar to those of matter but opposite in electrical or other properties.

Thus the electron, with its negative electric charge, has an antimatter twin that is electrically positive (the positron). The positive proton is matched by a negative antiproton, and so forth. When particles of matter and antimatter meet they destroy one another, generating a burst of light (gamma rays).

Subtle Bias

The symmetry rules of physics imply that equal amounts of matter and antimatter should have been created when the universe was formed. The grand unification theories provide that a subtle bias in the way the primordial supermassive particles decayed produced one particle per billion more matter than antimatter.

The particles of matter and antimatter are believed to have immediately destroyed one another, filling the universe with light (still observed as a universal microwave glow). But, according to this hypothesis, a small residue of matter survived to form the present universe.

The other mystery that could be resolved concerns the odd fact that although the proton is 1,836.1 times heavier than the positron, the two particles appear to have identical electric charges. The grand unification theories explain why the charges must be the same.

Poles Hold Mass To Honor Dead Workers of '70

WARSAW, Dec. 17 (AP) — About 1,000 persons packed a Warsaw church tonight to honor the memory of Polish workers who were killed in the food-price protests nine years ago.

Police arrested Adam Michnik, a prominent dissident historian, outside the Franciscan Friar's church in a crackdown against demonstrations for victims of the bloody uprising. He was the 76th person known to be in custody in the police roundups that have taken place over the last week, sources among the dissidents said. West German television reporters said that they took pictures of Mr. Michnik's arrest but that police seized the film.

The dissidents had advertised the Roman Catholic service at the Franciscan Friars' Church as a requiem mass for the workers who died during the demonstrations in the Baltic port cities. The service turned out to be a normal Advent mass tonight, and the officiating priest made no mention of the workers who were killed.

Ethiopia

[illegible] Eritrean guerrillas said they had killed, wounded or captured 10,000 Ethiopian soldiers in an offensive that began two months ago. The secessionist force's major attack in a year started against the northern Eritrean town of [illegible]

[illegible] spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said government troops had advanced about 50 miles southeast to the town of Af Abed. He said that fighting yesterday the EPLF destroyed a tank, three anti-aircraft guns and light arms and ammunition. The EPLF is fighting for the province's independence from Ethiopia.

Not Religious-Minded Fanatics

Saudi Aide Says Guerrillas Raided Mosque

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT) — A senior Saudi Arabian official says that the takeover at the Grand Mosque last month was accomplished by 500 disciplined, heavily armed guerrillas intent on destabilizing Saudi Arabia.

The official's detailed account of the two-week uprising that began Nov. 20 was in dramatic contrast to previous reports that the group consisted of fanatics interested only in religious issues. Fanatics formed part of the force, he said, but they had been co-opted by guerrilla leaders.

"I think it was sponsored by international organizations, probably Russians, to undermine the stability of Saudi Arabia," said the official, who was intimately involved in the government's handling of the incident. "I wouldn't be surprised if they were trained in Aden, [the capital of Southern Yemen]. They were trained in the best guerrilla tactics."

He ruled out involvement by radical Arab states such as Syria and Iraq and by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Although the Saudis regularly blame the Russians, a senior U.S. official said the account offered by the Saudi official, including the link to Southern Yemen, corresponded to U.S. intelligence reports.

As part of it, the Saudi official conceded that casualties were substantially greater than had been reported, including 300 of the guerrillas, 20 hostages and 60 to 65 soldiers. The 160 terrorists who were captured, including about 20 women, were being tried and were sure to be beheaded, probably within a week, he said, except for about 20 children.

Based on subsequent interrogation of the captured, the official said that the incident was planned over perhaps six months, the last two of which were spent sequestering arms, including Russian-made AK-47 automatic rifles, and food in the mosque and bringing the guerrillas into the country in carefully organized "cells" of 20 to 25 in which only the leader, usually a foreigner, knew of the plans for the others.

Disgruntled Employee

The leader of the group at the mosque who was captured was a Saudi named Juayman, a member of the Oteba tribe to which the religious fundamentalists also belonged, the official said. Juayman was not a fundamentalist, but a former government worker who had been dismissed and publicly flogged for drinking.

As a result, Juayman became involved with underground groups, the official said. As an Oteba, he was able to persuade the fundamentalists to participate in the Mecca incident, the leader of whom, who billed himself the "mahdi" or messiah, was killed in the fighting. "The ones I met were so brainwashed that even their sentences didn't differ," he said.

It had been established that the guerrillas were Moslems, though not members of the fundamentalist Shiite sect. The Saudi aide said nothing to alter that understanding.

About 80 percent of the participants were Saudis, the official said; the balance were Yemenis, Southern Yemenis, Egyptians, Pakistanis, and Moroccans.

"It's impossible to believe that Juayman, traveling between Karachi, Cairo and Aden personally set this up," the Saudi official said.

The official gave the following account of the attack on the Grand Mosque, a vast structure that can hold 250,000 pilgrims:

At dawn on that Tuesday, 50 of the band arrived carrying coffins. Mourners often bring bodies in coffins to pray over. As the prayers ended, the 50, who were joined by the other 450 who had come in as pilgrims, opened the coffins, which contained weapons, and rushed to chain and guard each of the mosque's 48 doors according to the prearranged plan. Most of the estimated 45,000 pilgrims were allowed to leave. About 1,000 remained, all but 100 of whom trickled out in the first few days.

At the same time, the mahdi began a long discourse in the midst of which he demanded that all those remaining declare their allegiance. Two mosque guards and 18 pilgrims refused and were shot.

Meanwhile, the local police were called. They who were skeptical and sent only a jeep with two men. The driver was killed and the passenger wounded.

Next came a local police team, which, still believing the insurgents were religious fanatics, assaulted the building.

"All hell broke loose," he said. "We didn't know what hit us; everything was firing" from upstairs windows and the minarets. Eight were killed and 36 wounded.

Finally, 1,000 members of the National Guard were brought in and for fear of damaging the kaabah or holy stone, were told by the ulema or religious leaders that only two doors could be attacked. Those doors were of foot-thick steel and it took six rounds from an anti-tank weapon to open them, said the official, who described the battle using aerial photographs and blueprints of the structure.

When the troops entered, they discovered that the terrorists had prepared themselves. Fine nylon wires had been strung between alternate pillars in the columned halls to prevent the troops from charging. Ladders had been positioned to allow access to the minarets and key strategic positions.

"We decided to fight them commando style, instead of assaulting them," the official said. Groups of 100 to 150 soldiers were placed around the mosque by armored personnel carriers to clean out a section at a time. The remaining 200 terrorists retaliated by retreating underground, which had 220 rooms, 15 doors and 56 windows.

Worried about hostages and hearing the voices of women and children, the government decided to wait them out and in the course of a week, a few at a time, the remaining band surrendered.

Brandt's Group Calls for Reform

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — An international commission headed by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today called for urgent and major reform of the world economic system to avert catastrophe.

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues, which is seeking ways to narrow the gap between the rich and poor countries, said that the "world economic system of the last three decades has ceased to work effectively."

"We all believe it needs urgent and major reform and restructuring," he said. Among the measures proposed today were: a large-scale transfer of funds to developing countries; an agreement on the security of energy supplies and conservation; reforms in the monetary system and means of financing development.

The report by the 18-member commission will be presented to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim early next year. The commission includes former Premier Olof Palme of Sweden and Britain's former prime minister Edward Heath.

Acknowledging Ferment

Carter Moves to Expand Broadcasting to Moslems

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT) — In response to a prospect of long-term ferment in the Moslem world, President Carter last week approved steps to expand U.S. radio broadcasts in Persian and in seven languages of Moslems in the Soviet Union, administration officials say.

Officials said Friday that the plan was outlined and agreed upon Tuesday at a White House meeting of the Special Coordination Committee, which is headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser. The plan foresees the spending of about $1 million to expand Voice of America broadcasts in Persian, which now occupy two hours a day.

In addition, the administration is to explore the possibility of buying time on Saudi Arabian, Egyptian and Israeli transmitters for broadcasts into the Soviet Union in seven of the languages of that country's 50 million Moslems. Israel has reportedly indicated an interest in the idea, although some U.S. officials said broadcasts from Israel to Moslems would be of doubtful value.

The group approved the spending of about $2 million to improve the effectiveness of Radio Liberty programs aimed at Soviet Moslems, the officials said.

The expansion of broadcasting to the Islamic world is in large part due to the efforts of Paul Henze, the National Security Council specialist on U.S. propaganda, the administration officials said. Mr. Henze was formerly the Central Intelligence Agency's station chief in Turkey.

He maintains that the Islamic world is undergoing a revival of spirit and awareness of identity that is likely to continue for years, and should be addressed in U.S. propaganda undertakings.

According to officials, a fourth proposal from Mr. Henze, to build new transmitters so that more Soviet Moslems can be reached by the U.S. programs, was stalled at the White House meeting on the ground that there is no hospitable location for them and that they would take years to install. The Office of Management and Budget opposed the new transmitters, saying that they should be authorized only if convenient sites and adequate staff are available.

This reservation is said to affect Radio Liberty, which was founded in the early 1950s by the CIA and is now under the supervision of the Board for International Broadcasting, an independent agency subject to oversight from Congress, from which it draws its funds. About 50 persons at its headquarters in Munich are involved in broadcasting to Soviet Moslems.

Radio Liberty's signal to Soviet Central Asia, where most of the country's Moslems live, comes mainly from transmitters in Spain and West Germany. It is relatively weak and is jammed by the Soviet Union.

Russians Launch Unmanned Soyuz

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (AP) — The Soviet Union yesterday launched into Earth orbit an unmanned Soyuz-T spaceship for ferrying cargo to the Salyut-6 space station, Tass reported.

The agency said the Soyuz carries improved systems for radio communication, orientation and movement control, as well as a computing system. That indicated it is designed to test new equipment to help overcome the docking difficulties that have beset Soviet manned missions.

Thatcher Vetoes Investigation of Churchill Affair

LONDON, Dec. 17 (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today rejected opposition demands for an investigation into a one-time love affair between Sir Winston Churchill's grandson and the ex-wife of a multimillionaire Saudi Arabian arms dealer.

In a perfunctory written reply read to Parliament while she was visiting Washington, Mrs. Thatcher said she was satisfied that Winston Churchill's affair with Soraya Khashoggi had caused no breach of security.

Mr. Churchill, a Conservative member of Parliament who bears his grandfather's name, has admitted that he was the "prominent politican" mentioned during a court trial as having been involved with Mrs. Khashoggi, the ex-wife of Adnan Khashoggi, a Saudi arms dealer and financier who is one of the world's richest men.

James Wellbeloved, a Labor member of Parliament, had called for a security investigation into the affair on grounds that Mr. Churchill, 39, was involved in defense matters when he was seeing Mrs. Khasboggi.



United Press International

Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali

Proud of Executions

Khalkhali Has No Regrets In Role as Iran's Avenger

By Jonathan C. Randal

QOM, Iran, Dec. 17 (WP) — His friends call him "The Wrath of God," his enemies call him "The Cat Killer," but all Iranians regard Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali as a man to be reckoned with.

The chief of Iran's revolutionary court system, known for his death sentences, Sheikh Khalkhali is convinced that vengeance is a religious duty and determined to seek revenge among the "corrupt on Earth," both in Iran and abroad.

His sometimes vainglorious calls for the assassination of the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, along with his family and chief lieutenants, are being taken seriously since the recent assassination in Paris of a son of the deposed monarch's twin sister, Princess Ashraf.

"I don't think I have made any mistakes," Sheikh Khalkhali said yesterday when asked if it was true he had erred in some of his execution orders.

According to a story that is perhaps apocryphal, Sheikh Khalkhali, when told that he had ordered the execution of a man whose identity had been mistaken, replied: "No matter, in any case he will go straight to heaven."

Sheikh Khalkhali's detractors also recount a tale that his lifelong penchant for torturing and killing cats reached such proportions that he had to be interned for treatment in a mental institution in years past.

Claims Persecution

As the 53-year-old Moslem cleric tells it, his life under the shah was one of unending persecution: first in prison for siding with his exiled teacher and hero, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, then in banishment in a variety of unattractive provincial towns.

He has no doubts about his present calling. When he told Ayatollah Khomeini that he was being asked to accept a heavy responsibility in running Iran's revolutionary courts, he said, the Iranian leader replied: "I think that you are not afraid."

Armed guards patrol outside his modest house near the railroad tracks in this holy city and visitors are frisked before they are admitted to the courtyard, where the wash hangs on a line to dry.

Inside, stony-eyed acolytes sitting on rugs follow Sheikh Khalkhali's every exuberant utterance as their leader interrupts his interview to deal with favor-seekers and to stamp proffered documents with a copper chop.

He appears proud of his controversial reputation and boasts of anonymous letters and telephone calls threatening his life. "I was also threatened by the government and Revolutionary Council," he said cryptically.

Admits Opposition

Nor is Sheikh Khalkhali bashful in conceding opposition within the government to his penchant for executions.

"I've ordered more than 200 executions, more than the Nuremberg trials" of Nazi war criminals after World War II, he said, laughing. Other sources put the number of executions since the February revolution at more than 600, although some of the killings undoubtedly were not condoned or ordered by him.

He specifically mentioned then-Premier Mehdi Bazargan's opposition to the executions last spring of the shah's longtime premier, Amir Abbas Hoveyda, and of the director of the shah's secret police, Nematollah Nassiri.

Mr. Bazargan argued that they were entitled to a fair trial during which the shah's alleged crimes could be exposed — a view that Ayatollah Khomeini has adopted in the present hostage crisis with the United States by calling for a show trial to establish U.S. guilt.

Defends Decisions

Sheikh Khalkhali defended his decisions, arguing that with their connections and money "they'd be freed by now" had he not had them shot. "If Nassiri came back to life," he said, "I'd kill him again."

He said that he hoped for the freedom of the 50 Americans held hostage at the U.S. Embassy, whom he referred to as "our guests." But he said that some may be executed if they "are found guilty of ordering shooting of people."

Carefully calculating his effect on a roomful of admirers, he took issue with President Carter's decision not to light all of the White House Christmas tree lights until all of the hostages are freed.

"How come he didn't do the same thing . . . last year when so many Iranians died fighting the shah?" he asked. "If Carter wants to deceive people, the hostages will not be freed for 10 years."

Agents Abroad

There are Iranian agents abroad who are "trained by the Palestinians," he said, "and in Europe and even America, they are fluent in English and French. And if they find any of the past regime's officials they will kill them."

He was asked whether it was not time to stop the revenge. "No," he replied, "not yet. I'll give a reward to anyone who shoots someone on the list [of assassination targets]." He insisted on his determination to "take my revenge in the name of all the oppressed who suffered during the shah."

Sheikh Khalkhali seemed ill at ease only when questioned about his controversial role in the revolutionary government's unsuccessful efforts to suppress an uprising by the Kurds in favor of autonomy.

The Kurds accuse him of the slaughter last summer of innocent civilians at Paveh, Saqqez and Mahabad, including the reported executions of a Kurdish doctor and of a merchant who refused to convert to Islam.

These reported excesses and errors have branded Sheikh Khalkhali to such a point that the Kurdistan Democratic Party leader, Abdor Rahman Qassemlu, recently joked when asked why he had not ordered the sheikh's assassination.

"Politically," the Kurdish leader asked, "do you think Khalkhali really hurts us?"

Japan, Citing Oil Needs, Balks at Boycotting Iran

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (UPI) — Japan today told the United States that it supports its efforts to free the 50 U.S. hostages in Tehran but needs Iranian oil too badly to join a U.S. boycott, Japanese officials said.

Deputy Treasury Secretary Robert Carswell, President Carter's special emissary, met Premier Masayoshi Ohira and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita to seek Japan's cooperation with economic sanctions against Iran.

Officials said the men told Mr. Carswell that the United States has Tokyo's support for demands that Iran free the hostages. They quoted Mr. Takeshita as saying that Japan "will try to avoid embarrassing the United States" in its relations with Iran, but that the question of Japanese loans and other economic ties to the Iranian regime were a private affair.

Foreign Minister Saburo Okita told Mr. Carswell: "Japan fully understands the American sentiment, but it still depends largely on Iranian oil and needs to maintain financial relations with Iran to settle payments for Iranian oil." Iran provides about 10 percent of Japan's petroleum imports.

Mr. Ohira, who discussed the Iranian situation with U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield late last week, told Mr. Carswell that the two countries have ironed out major differences over Japan's purchase of Iranian oil on the spot market. But officials said Mr. Carswell stressed that the United States needs more help from its allies, including Japan, in order to make economic sanctions an effective means of pressuring Iran into releasing the hostages.

Time Reporters Expelled by Iran

TEHRAN, Dec. 17 (UPI) — Iran today expelled two Time magazine correspondents accused of distorted reporting, and a government spokesman said they would not be replaced. The expulsions brought to 23 the number of journalists ousted from the country since last winter's revolution.

Spokesman Abol Ghassem Sadegh accused Time of "consistently reporting things which divide the two nations [Iran and the United States] rather than bringing them closer." The expelled correspondents were Bruce van Voorst, whom Mr. Sadegh accused of having been a CIA agent, and Roland Flamini.

The expulsions came a few days after Time interviewed Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and amid reports that the magazine intended to make him its Man of the Year.

Uganda Torture Site To Become Museum

KAMPALA, Uganda, Dec. 17 (AP) — The State Research Bureau headquarters in Kampala, where thousands were tortured and murdered during the eight-year reign of President Idi Amin, is to be turned into a national museum.

The Uganda Times, the government-run daily newspaper, quoted President Godfrey Binaisa yesterday as saying that the museum will "basically teach the future generations the effects of dictatorial rule" and will feature displays on atrocities under Marshal Amin.

les parfums de

Nina Ricci



Les Flacons de Nina sont au Musée de l'Afrique

From Europe Forces

NATO Approaches Russi On Mutual Troop Pullou

VIENNA, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — NATO offered today to pull 13,000 U.S. troops from West Germany in exchange for the withdrawal of three Soviet Army divisions, totalling 30,000 men, from Eastern Europe.

If accepted, the plan would represent the first agreed pullback by East-West forces since World War II. It would be the starting point of a manpower and arms reduction program that both sides have sought in six years of tough negotiations.

The initiative was described by Western diplomats as a determined attempt to break the deadlock in force-reduction talks in Vienna and to get an interim agreement signed soon between NATO and the Communist Warsaw Pact.

NATO officials said they hoped for a quick response because the proposal resembled a withdrawal plan tabled by the seven-nation Warsaw Pact 18 months ago.

The NATO offer was the key element in a large and complicated package of proposals handed over to Warsaw Pact negotiators at an informal meeting here, they said.

Replacement Plan

The NATO proposals replaced an original Western plan for a first-phase withdrawal of 68,000 Soviet and 29,000 U.S. troops. NATO said the rough 2-to-1 advantage for the West was justified because Warsaw Pact manpower exceeded total NATO forces by about 150,000 men.

Communist diplomats said they hoped the new plan would help sidestep the dispute over manpower figures that has almost paralyzed the Vienna negotiations for the last two years.

But NATO officials said agreement on manpower data was still essential even for a limited pullback of U.S. and Soviet troops. Eventually, the two sides hope to mak cuts by nine other nations to e each alliance to a total of 70 ground forces.

"The figures are still a central, although it may now ier to get agreement when dealing only with U.S. troops in the first phase," official said.

The NATO package, by alliance foreign Brussels last Friday, was by the chief U.S. Jonathan Dean, at a lengthing restricted to senior chiefs from three NATO Warsaw Pact countries.

Linked With Co

The proposals will be presented when the Vien ence holds its 224th plen on Thursday before break a six-week Christmas and N recess. Full details will not public at present.

The first-phase U.S.-Sov drawal would be linked wi mitments for later redu Belgium, Britain, Canad Germany, the Netherlands bourg, Czechoslovakia, E many and Poland.

In a separate move, last NATO announced the withdrawal of 1,000 nuc heads from Europe as cluded in NATO's reduct print for the Vienna talks.

The decision — coupl plans for the location of medium-range missiles in Europe — followed a Kre nouncement that up to 20,0 et troops and 1,000 tanks withdrawn from East Ger

Senior NATO and War officials were to meet ag row to continue discu hopes that questions put munist delegations can be before the conference reco

19 Senators Advise Ca To Put Off Vote on SA

(Continued from Page 1)

amendments. "Should circumstances arise," the letter says, "in which there are insufficient votes either to strengthen or to ratify, we think that serious consideration should be given to postponement."

The White House has pushed for an early vote on the treaty, fearing that further delay could lead to new political complications, such as the recent debate over the Soviet brigade in Cuba, that could finally kill the treaty.

The letter was signed by several senators who had been considered ready to vote against the treaty early next year. Besides Sens. Nunn and Warner, the signing senators were: Henry Bellmon, R-Okla.; Lloyd Bentsen, D-Tex.; David Boren, D-Okla.; Rudy Boschwitz, R-Minn.; Lawton Chiles, D-Fla.; John Danforth, R-Mo.; Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz.; Pete Domenici, R-N.M.; David Durenberger, R-Minn.; James Exon Jr., D-Neb.; S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif.; John Heinz 3d, R-Pa.; Larry Pressler, Harrison Schmitt, R-N.M.; Simpson, R-Wyo.; Richa D-Fla., and Edward Zor Neb.

Several of these, includ Bentsen, DeConcini and S been viewed as strongly o the treaty.

Some Senate aides said was likely to be a disappoi fierce Senate opponents of ty, such as Sens. Henry Jac Wash., and John Towe who have been pushing for vote on the treaty in the be the administration cannot the 67 votes for ratification.

An aide said the letter strated that there is a sig group of moderate senators neither completely opposed treaty nor willing to vote fo out evidence that the ad tion is moving to improve try's strategic position.

In taking this stand, the are said to have been influe the arguments of Sen. Nu former Secretary of State Kissinger, who said last that a vote on the treaty sho haps be delayed until ste taken to improve the coun fenses.

Aides said that many of tors who signed the letter Carter recently held a serie vate meetings with Mr. B and former Defense Se James Schlesinger.

French Budget Passes Without Assembly Vote

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — The center-right coalition government of Prime Minister Raymond Barre today forced the 1980 French budget into law without a National Assembly vote, after making it a confidence issue.

To do so the government had to defeat two censure motions. Two Gaullists sided with the Socialists, who mustered 197 votes for their motion. A separate Communist motion won 196 votes, well short of the 246 required for an absolute majority.

It was the first time in the 21-year history of the Fifth Republic that a budget became law without a parliamentary vote. Mr. Barre had to make the second reading of the budget a confidence issue, like the first, because his Gaullist partners would not support the government.

The prime minister resorted to article 49 of the constitution, which permits essential legislation to go through without a vote if the government makes it a confidence issue and survives a censure motion.

A Prison Gu Killed in Bel

BELFAST, Dec. 17 (UP prison guard was shot and northern Ireland today a postal workers were injure letter bomb that went off i office in England.

The incidents took place a ter the Irish Republican Ar there would be no cease-f Christmas. The warning w pled with a bombing by lawed organization in wh British soldiers and a mem Protestant self-defense gro killed.

The guard was shot in and the letter bomb explo Dover.

Israel Banking on 'Solar Pond As Energy Source of the Futu

SODOM, Israel, Dec. 17 (LAT) — Israel, giving itself a Hanuk present from the sun, last night flooded the shores of the Dead with lights powered by solar energy.

What Israel says is the largest solar electric power-generating tion in the world — a 150-kilowatt system capable of providing power needs of a good-sized hotel — was turned on after dar demonstrate Israel's ability to produce energy from a pond of wa

Nearby is the site of another similar project, called a solar po on which work will begin in the spring. The new system, is officials say, will provide 50,000 kilowatts, enough power for a of 10,000 persons.

Israeli scientists say large portions of the Dead Sea could be closed in dikes and turned into solar ponds capable of provi most of Israel's electric power needs by the year 2000.

A solar pond consists of salty water covered by fresh water, wh prevents the salty water from rising, thus trapping the sun's hea the lower layer of water. The few such ponds found in the pas state developed heat close to the boiling point in the lower, sa level.

Ormat Turbines Ltd. developed a turbine that spins with temperature heat, instead of the steam needed in ordinary powered electric generating turbines. Tests showed the temperat developed in a solar pond would spin Ormat's turbines, genera power.

A third of Israel's population use solar energy to heat water their homes. But the mirror-like panels common on Israeli roof not work well in prolonged periods of cloudiness.

For Conspiracy to Overcharge

2 U.S. Agencies Disagree On Oil-Firm Indictments

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP) — The Justice Department has rejected a request from the Department of Energy (DOE) that it seek criminal indictments against two major oil companies on a variety of charges including conspiracy to overcharge crude oil customers.

Documents obtained by The Washington Post show that on June 14, 1978, DOE General Counsel Susan Coleman recommended that Justice charge Texaco Inc. and the Sun Oil Co. and some of their employees with willfully circumventing federal regulations aimed at controlling crude oil prices.

The case involves the Signal Hill West oil field in Los Angeles County, where the DOE alleges that Texaco, owner and largest operator of wells in the field, and Sun, which owned the second-largest working interest, conspired in 1975-76 to charge more for crude oil than allowed.

In papers given to Justice and obtained by The Post, the DOE contends that the two firms decided to shut down several inoperative wells to increase the average production per well in the field below 10 barrels a day.

By getting the average production down to that level, the companies in question could reclassify the field as "stripper well" — exempt from price control — and charge about $20 a barrel for 400,000 barrels of oil instead of $4.50 a barrel.

"It is our recommendation," the DOE wrote in a memorandum to Justice, "that the matter be presented to a grand jury with a view towards the prosecution of Texaco, Sun and certain employees for willfully circumventing the [Federal Energy Administration] price regulations and for making a false statement, as well as for mail fraud and conspiracy."

After a year of consideration and despite considerable DOE documentation, Justice decided to decline to prosecute. "We just couldn't find the evidence that there was a deliberate attempt to get around the regs," said a top Justice official.

2 of 7 Cases Killed

That decision, along with a similar one last week on a separate case, effectively killed two of seven DOE recommendations for criminal charges against major oil companies. The five other cases remain under consideration at Justice.

Congresional sources blame both the DOE and the Justice Department for what they say is a failure to prosecute criminal activity in the industry.

The cases' complexity, as well as Justice Department policy leaving much of the decision on whether to prosecute up to local U.S. attorneys, are seen by the sources as key reasons behind the inability of the government to bring criminal charges.

Justice Department sources acknowledge they have had problems handling such cases, but claim that they have ironed out the problems and are back on track. "In the cases we turned down," said one source there, "we did so only because these were not sound."

The question of whether there has been adequate effort on the part of the various departments to prosecute energy-regulation violations has attracted congressional attention. Chairman John Conyers, D-Mich., of the House Judiciary Subcomittee on Crime held hearings in June at which a number of witnesses criticized both the DOE and Justice.

In the Texaco-Sun case, the DOE wrote a 49-page memo to Justice outlining the case for criminal prosecution, claiming it had discovered evidence for prosecution while doing civil audits of the companies.

"Based on information developed in the course of its special investigation," the memo states, the DOE "believes that certain [federal] regulations were willfully circumvented by Texaco, Inc. and Sun Oil Co. and certain of their employees.

"Federal criminal sanctions are provided for such misconduct," the memo continues. "In addition, there is evidence that other federal criminal statutes, namely the making of false statements, mail fraud and conspiracy, have been violated."

Dozens Interviewed

The memo outlined the results of a "full-scale investigation." Dozens of people were interviewed and several subpoenas were issued, the DOE record shows.

"The facts . . . indicate that beginning in the fourth quarter of 1975, Texaco and certain of its employees, under pressure from other . . . working-interest owners, particularly Sun, began a concerted effort to circumvent the price regulations by bringing idle wells into production for the purpose of manipulating the unit's ADP [Average Daily Production] calculation," the DOE said.

"In fact," it continued, "the evidence shows that there was no economic justification for this activity other than the financial benefit that would accrue to all working-interest owners in 1976 if the unit's crude oil production could be sold at the higher price."

The DOE quoted the sworn testimony of then-Texaco engineer Richard Hill, who said, "We put the [formerly inoperative] wells on basically to — my understanding was — to achieve stripper status."

There are other quotes cited from tape recordings of meetings between officials that indicate a general understanding that the old wells would be reactivated to change the field's regulatory status. Such activities, the memo contended, "clearly demonstrate a fraudulent scheme on the part of Texaco, Sun [and eight named officials] to circumvent FEA regulations."

On two subsequent dates, DOE officials wrote additional memos supportive of prosecution. Still, Justice officials say, the U.S. Attorney's office in Los Angeles concluded in June, 1977, that "it just wasn't a sound case."

The case is now back at the Energy Department, which next week will begin administrative proceedings against the two companies in an effort to recover the alleged overcharges.



United Press International

Sailors prepare to move out of Helsinki harbor with the season's first coat of ice on their ship.

At Least 19 Die as Storms Batter Europe

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP) — At least 19 persons were dead or missing in the winter's first storms, as snow, heavy rain and gales battered much of northern Europe, causing destruction on land and at sea.

Ireland and Scotland were hardest hit by gales, which started Friday and gusted up to 120 miles an hour in some areas. Many ships were forced to run for cover on the English Channel. Trees were reported knocked down by the winds as well as chimney stacks, electric lines and walls.

A woman was killed today when a tree fell on the car in which she was riding near Ballantrae in southwest Scotland. She was later identified as Lady Ballantrae. Her husband, the former governor-general of New Zealand, escaped with minor injuries.

Hopes of finding the seven-member crew of the British fishing boat Ocean Monarch faded after two empty lifeboats were found. The 62-foot vessel was last heard from Saturday off the Shetland Islands.

At least two other Britons, a climber and an angler, were missing and believed dead. Five buses skidded off the road in central Norway Saturday, killing three young Swedes and injuring 30.

Helicopters picked up more than 500 North Sea oil workers from a 100,000-ton Texaco crane barge Saturday night as it drifted in gale-lashed seas off the northeast Scottish coast. Ten crewmen were airlifted to safety from the Greek freighter Skoplos as winds drove the listing ship toward the coast of southwest England.

Hit by Falling Chimney

In Glasgow, a woman died after she had been hit by a falling chimney. The pilot of a light plane was killed when he crashed in high winds in a quarry in southern England.

At least two French fishing trawlers with 11 men aboard were given up for lost until they limped back to shore, their radio and communications equipment knocked out, but their crews safe. One Danish seaman was reported missing when he was swept off the deck of his vessel at sea, French authorities reported.

Ashore in France, at least two deaths were reported. A woman was killed when her car was hit by a falling tree branch and a workman died when he was blown off a house under construction.

In Belgium, a woman was killed when a wall collapsed because of heavy winds in Liege.

U.S. Officials Describe Kremlin Program

New Carrier Part of Soviet Naval Buildup

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT) — U.S. defense officials say that they have confirmed that the Soviet Union is building its first nuclear-powered attack aircraft carrier, marking a major step forward in Moscow's plan to assemble a powerful deep-water navy.

Officials said that the head of the Soviet Navy, Adm. Sergei Gorshkov, recently acknowledged to U.S. diplomats in Moscow that the ship was under construction. The existence of the ship had been rumored.

Naval experts said that the ship would be similar in size to the USS Forrestal, which displaces more than 75,000 tons when fully loaded and carrying 85 aircraft. The Soviet Union has two 43,000-ton carriers, and two more are being built.

Analysts here said that they expected the Soviet Union to build four or five of the large aircraft carriers and to surround them with other warships to form battle groups, in the U.S. manner, to project Soviet naval power anywhere in the world.

Defense officials also disclosed other recent developments that add to the Soviet Union's transformation of its navy from a coastal defense force to a worldwide oceangoing navy. The developments included the following:

- Simultaneous construction of four new classes of nuclear-powered cruisers — one a 30,000-ton battle cruiser with guns for shore bombardment or ship-to-ship combat, another for anti-submarine operations, a third for sophisticated anti-aircraft warfare and the fourth armed with missiles. At present, the largest Soviet cruiser displaces 15,000 tons.
- Sea trials of the Alpha submarine, which has a titanium hull that permits it to dive to more than 2,000 feet, or twice the depth achieved by a U.S. submarine, and to steam at 42 knots, faster than any U.S. vessel.
- Construction of a new class of large, heavily armed logistics craft that will enable Soviet warships to operate far from home without reliance on foreign bases. The Russians are also building ships that can remove nuclear missiles from submarines, repair them and replace them so that the submarine need not return to a Soviet port.
- Heavy capital investment in the expansion and refurbishing of shipyards, which is the development most indicative of Moscow's intentions to expand its navy. Only about half of the current capacity of these shipyards is being used.

As seen here, the missions of the rapidly growing Soviet Navy are to disrupt the sealanes between the United States and Europe, the Middle East and Asia in time of war and to project Soviet power into the Third World at any time.

Naval officers here said that Soviet naval leaders had become fascinated with big ships, which makes the construction of the aircraft carriers, the cruisers and the Alpha submarine logical complements to ships that the Russians have already built.

Replenishment Ship

Among the biggest drawbacks to the projection of Soviet naval power is geography — the Soviet Union is a vast continental power whose ports are often choked with ice or situated on inland seas, forcing Soviet ships to pass through narrow straits to the open seas.

As they have stretched out their naval arms, the Russians have made some use of bases at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, Aden on the shores of the Arabian Sea, and occasionally Cienfuegos in Cuba. But the Soviet Union, like the United States, has recognized that those bases may be unreliable.

To overcome that drawback, the Russians have built a 40,000-ton replenishment ship, the Berezina, which is as large as any in the U.S. fleet and can carry fuel, ammunition, food and other stores. A second is under construction and naval experts here say they have evidence that two more will be built.

Two of those ships are expected to be assigned to the Northern Fleet, the Soviet Union's largest; one to the Black Sea Fleet, which also operates in the Mediterranean; and the fourth to the Pacific Fleet, based at Vladivostok.

Another logistics ship being fitted out is a 25,000-ton submarine tender with cranes that can lift nuclear missiles from a submarine so that technicians can perform tests and maintenance on them. Since Soviet ballistic missile submarines are forbidden to call in foreign ports, they must return home for such maintenance now.

To build all of those ships, the Soviet Union has 28 large shipyards, 4 of them new and 24 having been expanded recently. Of the 28 yards, 13 are devoted mostly to shipbuilding and the other 15 to maintenance and repair.

22,000 More Prisoners Freed by East Germany

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — East Germany released 21,928 prisoners under an amnesty started in October to mark the 30th anniversary of the nation, the government announced today.

Those released in the amnesty, which was completed last Friday, included 149 foreigners. No details were given about their nationalities, but it is likely that most were West Germans.

West German experts have estimated the East German prison population at 30,000, which would mean that only about 8,000 convicts are left.

Murderers, war criminals, persons convicted of brutal crimes and those jailed under international agreements were excluded from the amnesty.

Legal sources in East Berlin said that after a 1972 amnesty, when 25,000 were freed, the jails were almost full again within a year.

The amnesty helped clear a log-jam in the prison system. In recent years people given light jail terms have had to go on waiting lists to enter an institution to serve their time.

Today's announcement said that 1,272 persons who had been sentenced by courts but not yet entered prisons had their jail terms quashed under the latest amnesty program.

The announcement said that 34,115 persons given fines or suspended jail terms were also freed from their punishment and that 130 persons serving life sentences had their jail terms reduced to 15 years.

Britain to Proceed With Conference

Catholic Leader to Attend Ulster Talks

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (WP) — An accord with the leader of Northern Ireland's main Catholic party has enabled Britain to proceed with plans for a conference of Protestant and Catholic political leaders next month to consider British proposals that they share power in an Ulster home rule government.

John Hume, the leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, Northern Ireland's principal Catholic political group, agreed over the weekend to attend the conference after British officials promised that the Irish dimension — links between Ulster and the Irish Republic — could be discussed.

The British will be seeking from the Ulster politicians a consensus on a limited form of self-government, with sufficient power for the Catholic minority, that can be established by the British Parliament. Complete agreement by all parties at the conference will not be required as long as the British believe that both Ulster communities will support what Parliament enacts.

Thatcher Determined

Previous attempts at self-government and power-sharing have failed in Northern Ireland, but Britain and other interested countries, including the United States, believe that sectarian peace can be achieved there only through increased political cooperation between Protestants and Catholics.

The British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, Humphrey Atkins, announced plans for the Ulster conference in Parliament last month. But the initiative appeared doomed when only one of the four Ulster political parties invited to the conference, the nonsectarian Alliance Party, agreed to attend.

Although other British officials were not certain that the time was yet ripe to try again to persuade Ulster's Protestant majority and Catholic minority to share power in some form of self-government, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain was determined to demonstrate that she wanted to do more than just crack down on the Irish Republican Army.

Mrs. Thatcher made clear that, whether some of the Ulster parties liked it or not, she intended to give Northern Ireland limited self-government and to transfer to it some of the almost-total governmental responsibility that Britain exercises there. She also agreed to meet each of the Ulster political leaders in London, ostensibly to discuss security in Northern Ireland.

Shortly after his meeting with Mrs. Thatcher, the Rev. Ian Paisley, the leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, who is regarded as Ulster's most militant Protestant leader, agreed to attend the conference in Belfast.

Gerry Fitt, then the leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, also said that he would attend. But he was overruled by his party's executive committee because the British discussion document for the conference ruled out any consideration of links between Ulster and the Irish Republic or on future political unification of the island.

Mr. Fitt, a member of the British Parliament along with Mr. Paisley, then resigned as party leader and was replaced by Mr. Hume, Ulster's only Catholic member of the European Parliament. He began negotiations with Mr. Atkins that led to the British promise of discussion of the Irish dimension.

The only remaining holdout is James Molyneaux, another member of the British Parliament and the leader of the Official Unionist Party, the chief Protestant rival of Mr. Paisley's party in Ulster. Mr. Molyneaux is believed to be acting under the influence of Enoch Powell, a former Conservative member of Parliament who switched to the Official Unionists in Ulster. Mr. Powell strongly favors complete integration of Northern Ireland into Britain, a proposal that also was ruled out in the discussion document for the Ulster conference.

There is growing pressure on Mr. Molyneaux from others in his party, including members of Parliament, to change his mind. They fear that they have been outflanked by Mr. Paisley, who otherwise would be the sole spokesman for Ulster's Protestants at the conference.

U.S. Pilot Dies In Sicily Crash

PALERMO, Sicily, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — A U.S. Navy pilot died last night when his jet crashed near here, police said.

Three of the four-man crew of the Grumman reconnaissance plane, based on the carrier Nimitz, parachuted to safety. One of them said the plane ran out of fuel and the pilot tried unsuccessfully to reach the sea.

Witnesses said the plane was aflame as it flew low over the city before crashing into an unoccupied house about 300 yards short of the coast.

Portuguese Center-Right Continues Electoral Gains

LISBON, Dec. 17 (UPI) — The center-right Democratic Alliance swept the Socialists from power in Portugal's major cities today and took a majority of rural parish assemblies in its second electoral victory in two weeks, underscoring the young democracy's clear shift to the right.

With 3,943 of 4,042 precincts reporting, the three-party alliance won the city council presidencies of Lisbon, northern Oporto and central Coimbra — the three big cities — from the once-pivotal Socialists and 177 smaller city halls.

The Socialists ran second in the vote on Sunday, which saw 74.6 percent of the 6.9-million electorate cast ballots, taking 46 city halls, followed by the Communist-backed United People Alliance with 45.

Rural Parish Assemblies

With about 48 percent of the vote, the alliance also won 2,342 seats in rural parish assemblies. The Socialists with 26.6 percent — down 6 percent from three years ago — took 9,948 and the United People Alliance with 20.5 percent took 4,548.

It was a repetition of the Dec. 2 victory for the center-right coalition — composed of the centrist Social Democrats, the conservative Center Democrats and the Popular Monarchists — in which 87 per cent of the electorate voted.

In that vote, the alliance won 45 percent of the ballots and a three-seat majority in the 250-member legislature, while the once-pivotal Socialists sank almost 8 percent from their 1976 tally to 27 percent and the Communist-backed group took 19 percent, a 4.4 percent rise.

The center-rightist triumph — displacing the Socialists as the nation's pivotal force — was the first in five elections since the 1974 revolution restored political freedom after 50 years of rightist dictatorship.

Five other tiny parties, three to the left of the Soviet-line Communists, joined the three major contestants in the Sunday election in fielding a total of 550,000 candidates for 65,955 three-year posts in 305 city councils, over 4,000 parish assemblies and a variety of other local government bodies.

Estimating that one in every 103 voters would be chosen for some post, the Communist daily newspaper O Diario said, "No other country in capitalist Europe equals Portuguese democracy at this level of popular participation."

Volcano Erupts in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (UPI) — Mount Sakurajima, on Japan's southern main island of Kyushu, erupted twice today, the Meteorological Agency said. The eruptions came an hour apart. There were no immediate reports of injuries or damage.

Voyager-1 Fixed To Send Signals To Earth Again

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 17 (AP) — The Voyager-1 spacecraft was again transmitting strong signals to Earth yesterday after scientists finally got it to reorient itself and aim its antenna directly at Earth.

"We have re-established contact with the spacecraft," said Frank Bristow of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. "Now the trick is to find out what happened."

Two-way radio contact with the spacecraft, due to reach Saturn next November, was lost Thursday during a routine course correction manuever. Voyager-1, 660 million miles from Earth, apparently became disoriented during the maneuver, aborted the course correction and aimed its transmission antenna in the wrong direction, Mr. Bristow said. Two previous attempts to re-align the antenna failed.

Optical sensors aboard the craft were programmed to recognize a bright star called Canopus and use it as a landmark when aiming the antenna. There was speculation that it had locked onto the wrong star.

The finest service often goes unnoticed. The answer lies not in responding to requests, but in anticipating them.

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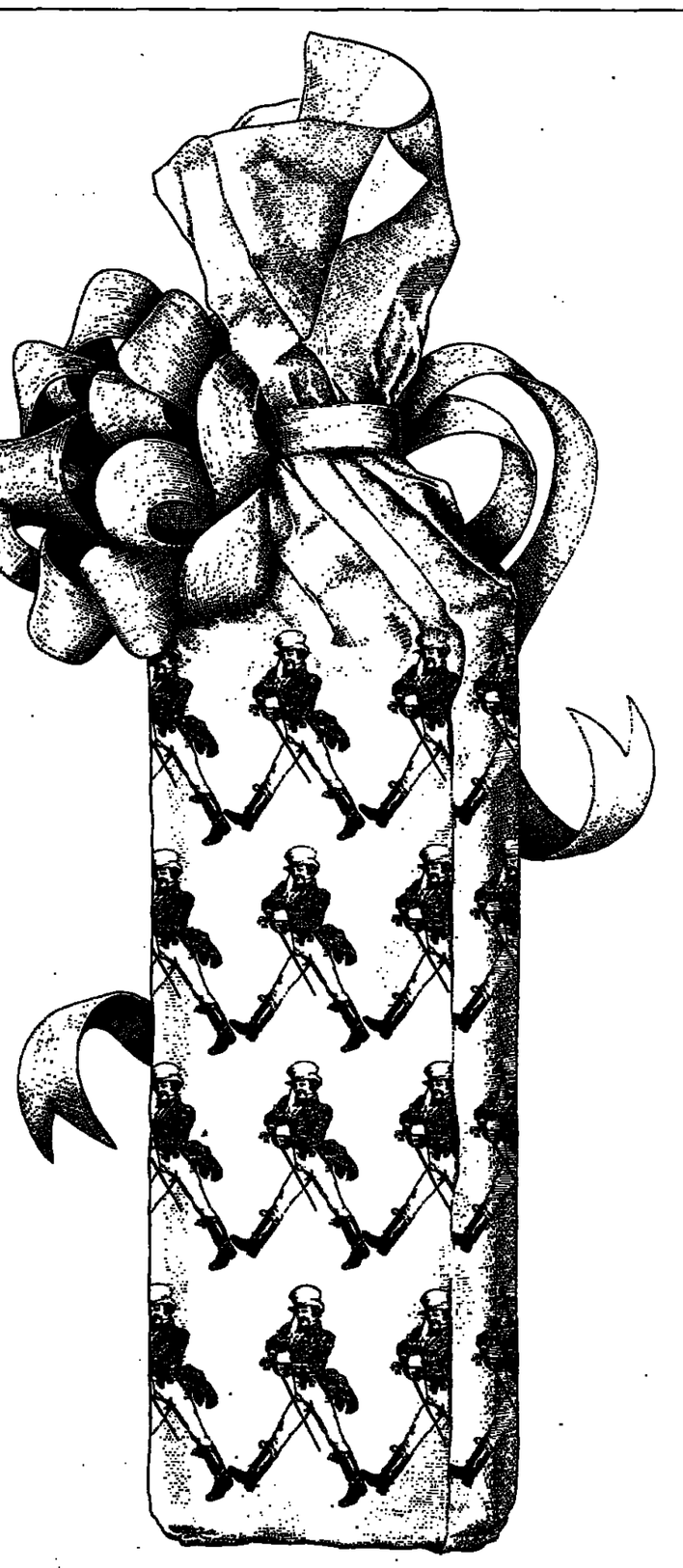
Die besten Dienstleistungen sind oft die Unaufsälligsten. Es handelt sich darum, Wünschen nicht entgegen-, sondern zuvorzukommen.

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Johnnie Walker scotch whisky
the traditional christmas spirit

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Tuesday, December 18, 1979

Focus on the Vatican

As Pope John Paul II approaches his second Christmas as supreme pontiff, the time seems right to examine the direction in which he is leading the Roman Catholic Church. Western journalists are scurrying from university to university and Middle Eastern capital to Middle Eastern capital in search of Islamic scholars these days, but little attention is being paid to Rome. Although the world's 720 million Latin Rite Catholics are more numerous than their Moslem brethren, they are neither occupying an embassy nor are they, for the most part, sitting on vast oil reserves. But the positions of the Roman Catholic Church, because they are closely identified with the Western values that are under attack in much of the Moslem world, are especially ripe for study at this moment.

* * *

It so happens that an event currently unfolding provides a focal point for considering the policies of John Paul II. The Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith has begun determining whether or not the Rev. Edward Schillebeeckx, a Dutch theologian, has expressed a heretical opinion on the doctrine of the dual nature of Jesus. The Christological dispute, itself, is best left in the hands of theologians. But the interrogation of Rev. Schillebeeckx symbolizes the pope's theologically conservative outlook. It could be said, in fact, that we are witnessing a tendency toward Catholic fundamentalism in the West paralleling the Moslem world's tendency toward Islamic fundamentalism.

Pope John Paul has captivated the world with his charisma. And because he is relatively young, travels widely, skis and swims, he projects the image of an eminently modern man. But his view of the church and its role seems as solidly traditional as the Rock of St. Peter. He favors celibacy for priests and opposes the priesthood for women; he is against divorce, artificial birth control and most-assuredly he rejects abortion; he wants the clergy to wear clerical habit at all times and to be resolute in maintaining their vows; he opposes social radicalism in the priesthood and avidly promotes the role of Mary as the Holy Mother.

The pope speaks for the poor and the politically oppressed and for that he is often characterized as a liberal socially and politically. But liberalism implies more an approach than an attitude. Conservatives are equally concerned about human rights. The pope, because he prefers prayer to activism as a method of helping to relieve misery and because he is a strict constructionist in his reading of the Bible and the Church Fathers, is more conservative than liberal. He is a canny politician with a well-developed sense of the possible, honed fine during his apprenticeship in the Polish episcopate. Caution has marked his style to the point where critics have accused him of not taking full account of the seriousness of major problems confronting the church such as pluralism in North America and anti-clericalism in South America.

* * *

But the pope is too wise and experienced not to grasp these realities. He seems to believe in the efficacy of the traditional methods of the church and in preserving the church, itself, as an island of stability in a world in flux. There is no certain way of telling whether he has chosen the right course for what may well be apocalyptic times, but he appears content to practice direct confrontation in the church where he is master and detente outside where his influence is considerable, but amorphous.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



'Yeah, but I Had More Fun Getting Here.'

Free the Hostages

Perhaps one of the most dangerous elements in the U.S.-Iranian crisis is the conceit — the delusion, really — of this week's Iranian foreign minister, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, that he understands the political anthropology of the United States. Western-garbed and -coiffed, English-speaking, TV-minded Mr. Ghotbzadeh on Sunday delivered himself of some more of those Uriah Heep-like thoughts on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers," and the magnitude of his misreading of the U.S. response to the acts of cowardice and criminality he and his friends pass off as Iranian government "policy" was staggering. Throughout the broadcast, Mr. Ghotbzadeh kept alluding to some sinister and out-of-touch powers in the United States who were forcing the discussion away from the "real" issues and making it seem that the only issue is that of the hostages.

* * *

There is something Mr. Ghotbzadeh needs desperately to know: The hostages are the only issue, and there is no disposition in the United States to view things otherwise. The shah; the relationship of the United States to Iran before, during and after the shah's dictatorship; the fine points of whether centuries-long practices of cruelty within Iran were better, worse or no different under the shah (and now, under the bloody new dictatorship that has replaced him) — all these are subjects that can be discussed by the Iranians whenever and with whomever they want. They have nothing to do with the seizure and prolonged abuse of the U.S. hostages in Iran. The U.S. government's purpose, for which it has near-unanimous U.S. popular support, is simple. It is to get those hostages back alive and *now* and to avenge them if they are subjected to further acts of terror. Period.

There was something particularly disgusting about Mr. Ghotbzadeh's talk of what the Iranians plan to do for the hostages for Christmas. Priests and presents and gifts — everything but turkey and plum pudding and old Bing Crosby records. Are we supposed to cheer? Do Mr. Ghotbzadeh and his mentor, the Ayatollah Khomeini, believe that by now we are *all* reduced to that pitiful condition the psychologists and other geographers of terror tell us about, that kind of childlike dependence on the good or bad will of those holding us hostage that produces great bursts of gratitude for favors and rewards and continued life?

* * *

Mr. Ghotbzadeh, at his most unctuous, commended the United States for what he admiringly called its "retreat" in sending the shah to another country. He allowed as how that was a nice beginning. He would have no truck with the weekend's other large event, the unanimous order of the World Court that the hostages be released and the embassy returned to its rightful proprietors. He seemed settled and comfortable and happy in the arrangement and prepared to enjoy the events that were causing others so much anguish. Does he really believe the U.S. government will let the thing just string out like that? Mr. Ghotbzadeh should be set straight.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Patience Is Not Fortitude

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — What is our standard of success in the Iranian crisis? What criterion will determine if the Carter administration succeeded in meeting the challenge?

In Carter's own eyes, he will have succeeded by securing the safe return of the hostages through peaceful means, after having refused to deliver the deposed shah for execution. To the president, success essentially means nobody dead.

Using this criterion, he will be able to contrast his patience and restraint with the action of President Ford following the seizure of the Mayaguez, which retrieved U.S. seamen promptly at some cost of life.

Split or Coup

If the lives of hostages are our "primary concern" — if success is to be measured in immediate humanitarian terms — then Carter's approach is likely to be declared a success.

In time, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime will come apart, as a result of the secession of Kurds, Baluchis and Azerbaijanis, or after a split with other religious leaders, or by a coup from what is left of the military, or after a takeover by Communists. The last of the U.S. hostages — if convicted of spying but not executed — would presumably then be freed. Patience would have been rewarded.

But a negotiator who only gets back his POWs is not always considered a success. On the contrary, much higher criteria will be put forward:

Did the United States respond to an act of war promptly and effectively? As a result of the Carter response, are terrorists in Iran and elsewhere in the world more or less likely to use kidnapping against Americans as a tool to gain attention and affect policy? Did the United States gain or lose respect among nations who depend on our resolve for protection? Has our extended patience made the U.S. nuclear deterrent more or less credible?

Looked at in this light — and with many more than 50 lives at stake — the Carter actions to date will be seen to be not only unsuccessful, but dangerous.

The administration's initial response to the second invasion of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was first to rule out the use of force, then to rule it in, and then out again. Only after Iran moved to withdraw its funds did the United States freeze its assets. Under pressure to return the shah, Carter passed the pressure along to the shah to get out of the United States — in this way, kidnappers were able to punish the shah by remote control of the U.S. president.

The second U.S. response was to portray itself to the world as the injured party. Before the UN and the World Court, the United States asserted that it was truly deserving of the pity of the world "community." The United States fairly preened in patience, gloried in impotence, and accepted gratefully the unanimous sympathy of other nations.

By reveling in its victimization, the United States has heartened terrorists around the world. In Pakistan and Libya, government officials encourage the sacking of U.S. embassies, which resulted in the murder of Marine guards; in Turkey, four Americans were ambushed and killed. When Pakistan and Libya produce the first of Islam's atom bombs, the magnitude of terrorism's power will take a quantum jump.

Business as Usual

With the United States calling its paralysis "patience," and while the president calls the meaningless ejection of Iranian diplomats "tightening the screws," the world has been doing business as usual with a country at war with the United States. This is because U.S. patience is viewed with dismay by our friends and with contempt by our enemies.

What should the United States have done? To prove it could not be coerced by kidnappers, the United States should have offered the shah asylum. Washington should have imposed a food blockade immediately, insisting that no other supplier of grain pick up the slack. The United States should now be mining the Strait of Hormuz, so that U.S. forces can make the decision about what goes in and out of the Gulf. The United States would not then have to beg the Japanese to help apply economic pressure on Iran.

The central point is not to succeed in obtaining the release of the U.S. hostages by the display of patience. The point is to succeed in the release of the hostages by a demonstration of U.S. impatience. Only in that way can we send the message to every would-be terrorist that the murder or kidnapping of Americans is a losing proposition.

No nukes needed; the choice is not between the present dithering and a rain of bombs, which Carter apologists would have us believe. A range of nonviolent military-economic actions is available, much of which should now be in operation; more important, we should be using this provocation to project U.S. power into new Middle East bases.

Carter and his men, pleading rather than pressuring, measure their own success in terms of 50 lives to be saved. If these lives are purchased at the cost of thousands of others, and if U.S. inaction invites a Soviet-sponsored grab at the West's oil lifeline, then history — not to mention next year's electorate — will judge where patience ends and fortitude begins.

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Turning Point For Rhodesia

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — The struggle for Rhodesia is not over. Violence may still overtake diplomacy. But the London Conference on Rhodesia, with its last-minute success, has given that battered country more hope for peace than it has had for many years.

It was an extraordinary conference. For 14 weeks, through cycles of confrontations and crisis, the British kept the warring Rhodesian parties talking and in those weeks the conference resolved issues that had resisted solution for 14 years — ever since Ian Smith led his white minority regime into rebellion against Britain.

● The whites of Rhodesia, through their representatives at the conference, gave up their claim to control the political future of the country. They agreed to a constitution that not only accepts genuine majority rule but ends the power of the white minority in Parliament to block amendments to the constitution.

● The Patriotic Front, whose guerrillas have fought the white power structure and its internal black allies for seven years, agreed to the same constitutional settlement, accepting the principle that Rhodesia's future should now be decided by politics.

● All parties agreed to a transitional mechanism: a formal end to the rebellious "independence" declared by Ian Smith, British rule over the territory for a brief period, an election supervised by Britain and Commonwealth countries, then recognized independence under a new government.

Those terms fundamentally transform the situation in Rhodesia. Or, rather, they do something more important. They mark acceptance by all concerned of the ways in which the situation has in fact been transformed on the ground.

White control in Rhodesia has been seriously weakened by the guerrilla war. The 20,000 or more killed have been mainly black — civilians and fighters on both sides. But whites have had to abandon outlying farms, run convoys along the roads and live under continuous strain. Emigration has mounted; whites are less than 4 percent of the population.

The South African government, whose economic and military support kept rebel Rhodesia going, has decided that this is the wrong place to fight for white supremacy — that stable black rule in Rhodesia would be better for South African security than a continuing war. Pretoria in particular has tired of Smith, as indeed have many of his own white supporters. He has wrecked promising negotiations in the past; this time he was opposed to the terms but could not veto them.

The changes in the basic situation had already produced the internal settlement, with a black prime minister presiding over a still [illegible] white governmental establishment. That half-step toward majority [illegible] won some support in Britain [illegible] the United States. But it was [illegible] accepted in black Africa, and it did not end the war.

A final reality has been the increasing cost of the war. [illegible] Front-line African states [illegible] the guerrillas. Rhodesia's [illegible] neighboring Zambia and [illegible] bique hurt. Landlocked [illegible] some of its rail and road [illegible] stroyed, has been made dep[illegible] on Rhodesian routes for [illegible] food imports — and Rhodes[illegible] bargoed food shipments.

Thus there were heavy pr[illegible] for settlement on both sides. [illegible] alities do not always, or even [illegible] ly, bring bitter opponents [illegible] ful agreement — least of all [illegible] desia, with its depressing re[illegible] missed political opportuni[illegible] the London conference to [illegible] through the old disagreement[illegible] quired diplomacy beyond the [illegible] nary. That was supplied by the [illegible] ish foreign secretary, Lord C[illegible] ton, and his deputy, Sir [illegible] mour.

There was a boldness, [illegible] insouciance to the British [illegible] ance at the conference. Lo[illegible] ington's style, The Economi[illegible] was "an unapologetically [illegible] ic blend of self-confidence [illegible] sense and civility." And a C[illegible] ative British government [illegible] gotiate without great fear [illegible] from the right in Britain, the [illegible] States or South Africa.

The British used the one [illegible] ver they had — their ability [illegible] vey legitimacy to an inde[illegible] Rhodesia. They adopted the [illegible] tactic of putting first on the [illegible] what was logically the last [illegible] new constitution that would [illegible] after a cease-fire and elect[illegible] because agreement was m[illegible] on that, and it would whet the [illegible] tite for agreement on the [illegible] transitional questions.

The Patriotic Front has [illegible] last hurdle: the location of [illegible] bly points for its forces [illegible] cease-fire. But Lord Carri[illegible] did not give up. He knew [illegible] Front was being urged to [illegible] its backers, notably Presid[illegible] chel of Mozambique, and [illegible] of its own leaders were eag[illegible] back to Rhodesia to camp[illegible] ter the formal end of the[illegible] ence, he offered one last [illegible] the proposals, and the Pro[illegible] yes.

The undertaking carries [illegible] risks for Britain. It will be t[illegible] put an unruly country thro[illegible] election with only a handf[illegible] own forces on the scene. B[illegible] Carrington and his colleag[illegible] derstand that the risks of [illegible] course would be worse — [illegible] desia, for all of southern Af[illegible] the West.

©1979, The New York Ti[illegible]

Adamant on Autonomy

By Ghassan Bishara

WASHINGTON — Israel's release of Mayor Bassam Shaka of Nablus signals an admission by Israel of the power possessed even by people who are under occupation, and of the influence of world public opinion upon the decisions of that state. The Begin government's goal behind the Shaka case was to silence Palestinian resistance to the autonomy talks concerning the West Bank and Gaza.

To Menachem Begin and his supporters, the "autonomy" that is being negotiated between his government and Anwar Sadat's, without any Palestinian participation or support, is the maximum Begin can allow for these territories and for *the Palestinians living there.* This position was stated as recently as Nov. 14 to a Swedish newspaper: "Self-determination?" Begin asked. "Excuse me, there is no question of a state . . . " With these negotiations sure to fail, his government hoped that by expelling one of the prominent opponents of Camp David and its proposed autonomy, the government would be in a better situation to achieve Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza.

Mayor Shaka was first accused of supporting and expressing sympathy with Palestinian "terrorism" in a private conversation with Gen. Danny Matt. As published in the Israeli press, however, Shaka did not support the 1977 Palestinian coast operation [in which 34 people were killed], but expressed his opinion that as long as Israel occupies Arab territory such operations are to be expected. The general was in fact trying to entrap Shaka by repeating his questions regarding the coastal operation and Shaka's position on it seven different times.

Because Shaka did not fall into the trap of making a statement for which he could be deported, another reason had to be invented to justify his deportation. Thus we were told that the mayor was a longtime agitator and a PLO supporter. If such reasoning had indeed been accepted, it would have set a dangerous precedent under which anybody in the West Bank could be deported, since the vast majority are PLO sympathizers.

In the midst of the Shaka case, the Israeli government announced its intention to establish 31 more settlements on the West Bank. This decision seems to have been made to pacify the extreme rightists in Israel, such as the Gush Emunim and their hero, Ariel Sharon, by signaling to them and to the rest of the world that the court's decision to "dismantle" the Elon Moreh settlement does not, in fact, change Israel's settlements policy.

Israel, as former foreign minister Moshe Dayan contends, does not intend to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza after five years. The autonomy plan that Begin's government presented in the negotiations with Egypt is titled "Proposal for autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria [the West Bank] and Gaza and the maintaining of Jewish settlements in those territories."

Israel has already expelled at least 1,156 individuals from the West Bank and Gaza over the past 12 years. Most were deported under the same accusation made against Shaka; that is, agitation and open opposition to Israel's occupation of Palestinian and Arab land.

But self-determination and national independence are principles too powerful to be shelved of any such attempts at tion. Likewise, the confis[illegible] Arab lands for Israeli set[illegible] which creates more landle[illegible] tinians who are then forced [illegible] income from hard labor insid[illegible] el, will not reduce the Palest[illegible] desire for a homeland.

Once this land is confisca[illegible] their homes demolished, the[illegible] become more radicalized. All[illegible] land is very important to al[illegible] ers, resistance to Israeli confis[illegible] of Palestinian land is not due[illegible] ly to the loss of potential [illegible] welfare of the Palestinian [illegible] and his family. While it is [illegible] ly gratifying to have a big[illegible] better yearly harvest, Pale[illegible] farmers' ultimate desire is [illegible] determination and nationa[illegible] pendence. Israel's confiscat[illegible] land on the West Bank and privately owned or not, is [illegible] perceived by Palestinians a[illegible] rious obstruction to achievin[illegible] goal.

The Palestinians and mo[illegible] ple around the world see [illegible] newly established Israeli set[illegible] on the West Bank and Gaza [illegible] determination to hold on to [illegible] and Samaria." They see [illegible] these settlements as illegitim[illegible] that violate many UN reso[illegible] the Fourth Geneva Convent[illegible] other international agreement[illegible]

The Israeli Supreme Cou[illegible] sion to remove Elon Mo[illegible] though important, does not [illegible] the establishment of Israeli[illegible] ments on "government-[illegible] land." This also, for the Pa[illegible] ans, will be fiercely resisted [illegible] it is in direct conflict with t[illegible] sires to build a Palestinian [illegible] Palestinian soil.

The writer is Washington [illegible] spondent for Al-Fajr, a Pal[illegible] newspaper. He wrote this art[illegible] The Washington Post.

International Opinion

Fear of Spanish Police

Last week's serious and widespread riots in Spain were a symptom of an hereditary disease; even the new democratic Spain and its new democratic government are still afraid of the military. For the military still implies the police force, which still is under army command, a branch of the Ministry of Defense, and answerable still to unpurged generals who owe their promotion to Franco.

What was widely believed to have happened last Thursday was that five policemen murdered two students in Madrid. What happened on Friday was an outbreak of rioting: nationwide. Its cause was fear and resentment of a police force which still is regarded as an instrument of oppression and of Franco's army

The government has not yet tackled what would seem, in the light of last week's explosion, to be one of its most important tasks, which is to break the power of the Spanish Army to intervene domestically.

— From the Guardian (London).

Issue of Euromissiles

The plan to modernize NATO's European-based missile force, by stationing 572 new U.S. missiles in Europe, stems directly from the Soviet deployment of the SS-20, an extremely accurate new rocket capable of striking targets throughout Western Europe from mobile bases in the Soviet Union.

The new NATO weapons, U.S.-owned and operated, will have an equivalent capability. They are therefore a means of helping to prevent the creation of a military imbalance. Their main importance in NATO eyes, however, is in visibly strengthening the U.S. commitment to defend Europe, which became suspect in some quarters after the retreat from Vietnam and through the weakness of recent presidents. The missiles, it is argued, will be more committed than those on U.S. soil, which the United States might be hesitant to use for fear of retaliation against its heartland.

— From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 18, 1904

STEVENSVILLE, Mich. — Peder Nissen, who started across Lake Michigan in his freak boat called "Fool Killer No. 3," was found dead on the beach here today, washed ashore during the night. His "Fool Killer," a 30-foot canvas balloon boat, was down the beach from the body and was considerably damaged. A life-preserver and his overcoat were fastened to the basket-shaped car in the boat. When the wrecked aquatic balloon was examined, one of Nissen's business cards was found, on the back of which was a note from the dead adventurer saying that an air hose upon which he depended to renew his supply of air had broken and that he was doomed to die of suffocation.

Fifty Years Ago

December 18, 1929

PARIS — A reader writes to the editor of the Herald today: "I am sick of all these questions: 'Will women wear long skirts?' and 'Do men still look at legs?' For many years now men have been able to sum up a woman at one glance. It is now time for a change. Why not give them the more difficult job of imagining the leg from the ankle? It is high time for a little mystery. The normal man will not like this program, but he will after the first week. As for the women — there are a few who are afraid the costumes will not be compatible with their 'newfound freedom.' But long skirts will be doubly attractive after the long craze for short ones."

Letters

Not Puzzled

Doesn't "Puzzled" (Patricia Tuveri, Letters, Nov. 23) realize that it's exactly because of the depressing effect of most of today's news, editorials and even cartoons that we all need a little lightness and even nonsense in the Letters column? Viva risus!

AL HIX.

London.

'Age Boom'

Mary Blume's interesting articles (IHT, Nov. 19-20) on the developed nations' coming "age boom" should not obscure the fact that overpopulation is still the world's real problem.

The presence of vast numbers of old people will create stresses and strains, but society will cope as it did with the baby boom.

Seeking to raise the birth rate in Western Europe is an irresponsible reply to a temporary problem. Don't forget that West Germany, *for instance, is already one and a* half times as densely populated as India, and 10 times as densely populated as Mexico.

Advocating population growth is especially irresponsible when we are told that new technology will strip away millions of jobs in the coming generation. Europe's constant history has been one of misery for the masses because of numbers outstripping land, jobs, opportunity.

BREFFNI O'ROURKE.

Munich.

A 'Vicious' Contest

The report (IHT, Nov. 22) on Secretary of Transportation Neil Goldschmidt's statement that after consultation with the White House he proposes to withhold government benefits from the people of Chicago because of Mayor Byrne's support of Sen. Edward Kennedy is a good illustration of why so many people are turned off by politics.

Following upon the use of federal funds and appointments in the recent Florida caucus, the president is losing his status of "Mr. Clean," the man who brought back higher ethical standards to the presidency.

Sadly, it looks more and more as if Sen. Mondale's prediction that the primary contest would be "vicious" is a self-fulfilling prophecy.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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Believes Economy Is Main Issue

Kennedy Sees Carter as 'Clearly' Ahead

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy says he now believes that President Carter is the front-runner for the Democratic nomination, and that he will probably remain so until the Iranian crisis ends and the campaign again focuses on economic issues. If it is to defeat the president, Mr. Kennedy believes, that shift in public attention must come by late winter or early spring.

Mr. Kennedy made his comments in an interview aboard his campaign plane on Friday as he returned to the capital after a week-long trip around the country devoted mainly to fund-raising. He discussed some of the problems and frustrations of running against an incumbent president at a time of national crisis.

On the subject of fund-raising, Mr. Kennedy asserted that he would reach his goal of $2.2 million for the week, but he conceded that the task had not been easy.

"I think there's always a percentage of people who contribute in a political campaign," he said, "who want to support the front-runner, sort of the hedge money that would be on the race. With the Iranian situation, with the sense of national unity and purpose, I think there are those who would rather defer their giving until this thing is really resolved."

Asked if he now considered President Carter to be the front-runner, Mr. Kennedy replied, "Oh, I think clearly."

The challenger clearly has tactical reasons for making such a comment. In the primary season, all candidates jostle for the underdog role in the hope that their performances will then exceed public expectations.

But the comment also reflects a sober, even grim, mood that has taken over the Kennedy camp in recent weeks. Harold Ickes, one of the senator's New York managers, put it this way: "Expectations have been way too high. There were a lot of people thinking that once Kennedy announced, the nomination would be a foregone conclusion. But the White House is not without its ability to campaign."

Mr. Kennedy said that his slide in recent public opinion polls, in which Mr. Carter has taken the lead away from him for the first time in nearly two years, might have a healthy effect. "It puts the campaign in sort of a more realistic perspective," he said. "It's a clear signal to our workers and our supporters that we're in a real race and they're going to have to work hard to be successful."

Asked if the Iranian crisis had thrown his campaign off-stride, he replied: "I think there had to be a settling down in the campaign. You have to blend the organizations that have been involved in the draft-Kennedy movement with the national organization, and that always takes a period of time. Finding ways and means by which we're able to get our message across have to be perfected. But I think we're reaching our stride."

At every campaign stop, the Massachusetts Democrat hammers away at economic issues, and he is eager for voters to turn their attention from Iran to inflation. "I think it's only a matter of time before that returns as the central issue — that's inevitable," he asserted, adding that the public's diversion of attention to the Iranian situation was "very understandable."

Mr. Kennedy was asked when the economy had to return as the central issue for him to w

...urt by Iran Crisis

...talled Connally Effort ...s Revising '80 Strategy

By Douglas E. Kneeland

...ASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT) ...John Connally and his campaign ...ticians, frustrated by their inabil... to draw more attention to his ...didacy in the Iranian crisis's six... ...k domination of the news, have ...rply revised their basic strategy ... attempting to win the 1980 Re...blican Presidential nomination.

...nce he announced plans to run ...ly a year ago, Mr. Connally, a ...o-term governor of Texas and ...mer secretary of the Treasury un... President Richard Nixon, has ...owed a careful plan.

...nder that plan, according to ...e Mahe Jr., his campaign direc... Mr. Connally was to spend ...st nine months traveling the ...ntry, raising funds and laying ...groundwork for an organization ...t would embrace all 50 states.

Shunned Early Primaries

...he Connally forces feel that ...ald Reagan, the former gover... of California, is the Republican ...ent they must beat. Out the ...y that Mr. Reagan's two previ... campaigns for the nomination ...lent him broad national sup... Mr. Connally and his advisers ...st shunned concentrating on ...rliest primaries, hoping that ...Connally candidacy would ...t fire.

...stead, Mr. Mahe explained, ...had planned to begin a heavy ...paign of network television ...mercials late this fall in an ef... to draw closer to Mr. Reagan in ...polls; at the same time, their candidate was to continue his wide-ranging personal appearances to keep money flowing in and to exhibit the "leadership for America" that is the Connally theme.

That plan, according to Mr. Mahe and other strategists for Mr. Connally, has now been abandoned. It was a casualty of the prolonged crisis of the hostages at Tehran, which has all but muffled candidates from both parties except for President Carter, and of the refusal of the television networks to sell candidates any appreciable amount of time this fall.

As a result, the Connally headquarters staff of 160 persons in Arlington, Va., has been cut by 25 and an increasing effort is under way in Iowa for that state's Jan. 21 caucuses and in such early primary states as New Hampshire, Florida, Georgia and Alabama.

"If Plan A doesn't work, you go to Plan B," Mr. Mahe said in a telephone interview from South Carolina, whose primary on March 8 is a principal target of the Connally effort to derail Mr. Reagan.

No Spending Limits

"Reagan has been able to go back into the woodwork," said Mr. Mahe. He complained that Mr. Reagan had benefited nearly as much as President Carter from the Iranian crisis, because the lull in political interest fitted his apparent strategy of moving cautiously to protect his lead in the polls over his nine Republican opponents.

Mr. Mahe said that Mr. Connally, who decided last week not to take federal matching funds for his campaign, freeing him from state-by-state and overall spending limits, would still probably not be able to make the concerted effort in Iowa and New Hampshire that would give him more than a reasonably creditable showing in these states.

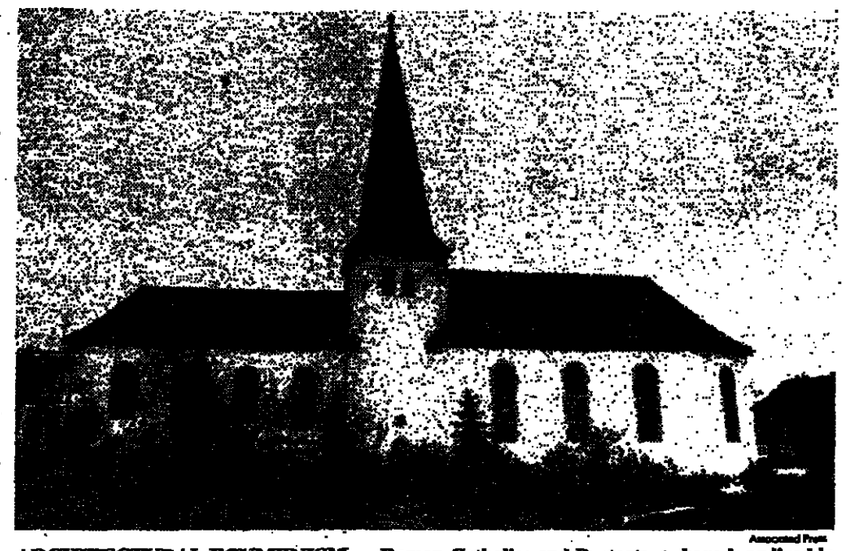
"If you beat Reagan in Iowa and New Hampshire," Mr. Mahe said, "if you're not prepared to fight Reagan all the way, he's going to beat you in the end. We're prepared to do that, but not as well as we could have been."

Mr. Connally has said that he believes that if Mr. Reagan is not defeated at least once by March 18, when Illinois holds its primary — another race in which the Connally forces believe they have a chance — he will not be stopped.

...S. Plant Loses ...adioactive Gas

...ADDAM, Conn., Dec. 17 (AP) ...a malfunction at the Connecti... Yankee nuclear power plant ...yesterday resulted in the re... of radioactive gas at a level 40 ...nt above federal limits, North... Utilities said.

...he plant is still operating. ...e was no shutdown," a North... Utilities spokesman said. ...re were no off-site consequenc... the public. For all practical ...es, the radioactivity is gone." ...added that no employees of ...lity were exposed to radiation ...g the incident, which lasted ...bout 45 minutes.



Associated Press

ARCHITECTURAL ECUMENISM — Roman Catholics and Protestants have long lived in peace in the village of Roedgen, in what is now West Germany. The Protestants built their church (at left) in 1780, with tower and all. And when the Catholics decided to set up their own house of worship close by 100 years later, they found understanding with their Christian brethren, who agreed to share their steeple with them, for economy's and ecumenism's sake.

Including Airborne Units

Soviet Buildup Seen on Afghan Front

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (LAT) — A sharp increase in Soviet troops and weapons inside Afghanistan and along its border has been confirmed by Western sources, who indicate that the buildup is greater than reported by Washington.

The Soviet forces include airborne and armored units, the sources said yesterday, which could be used in a major military action to crush rebel opposition to the pro-Soviet regime of President Hafizullah Amin.

The units are reportedly grouping in Soviet Central Asia near the cities of Frunze, Tashkent, Samarkand and Fergana. American sources here confirmed that U.S. diplomatic personnel in Moscow who have applied to visit supposedly open cities in the area during the last three weeks have been prohibited by Soviet authorities "for reasons of a temporary nature."

The State Department acknowledged Saturday that there has been a continuing buildup of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. It said that at least 5,000 military personnel, including more than 1,000 Soviet combat troops, are inside Afghanistan. That would be an increase of about 1,000 men from earlier State Department estimates.

However, according to sources here, Western intelligence agencies have indications that the buildup has been significantly greater than that and is continuing at a brisk pace. No figures of the number of Soviet troops either grouping near the border or already flowing into Afghanistan were available here, but a source commented, "It's like Czechoslovakia."

About 200,000 Soviet and other Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia in August, 1968, to quash a progressive Communist regime in Prague. Comparisons with that effort may well be overstated.

The Central Asian Soviet Military District, headquartered in Alma Ata, is one of 16 such major military regions here, and it reportedly includes one of the seven airborne divisions in the 1.8-million-member Soviet ground forces. The division is said to be based at Fergana near the Soviet borders with China, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Afghan rebel leaders have maintained that the Soviet presence in their country is far greater than Western estimates. Last week Zia Nassery, chairman of the Afghan Islamic and National Revolutionary Council, said at a press conference in New Delhi that total Soviet military and civilian strength in the country is 25,000, and that Moscow recently shipped 800 new tanks and 100 helicopter gunships to the embattled Amin regime. The rebels say the helicopters and other Soviet aircraft backing the government are being flown by Soviet pilots.

The first Soviet military advisers went to Afghanistan soon after the April, 1978, revolution in which a pro-Soviet government took power. The Marxist regime quickly alienated religious and feudal Afghan tribes, and open rebellion broke out.

The Carter administration warned again in September against any intervention in the Afghan conflict. Since then, the United States has been diverted by the crisis in Iran.

Given the Iranian crisis and a noticeable souring of Soviet-U.S. relations in recent months, Washington is reportedly concerned that the Russians might now find the political risks of a major military move in Afghanistan more acceptable.

Egypt to Improve Ties With Russia

CAIRO, Dec. 17 (UPI) — The new Egyptian ambassador to the Soviet Union will be instructed to work at bringing relations between the two countries back to normal, a high ranking official was quoted as saying here.

"The Foreign Ministry will ask our new ambassador to Moscow, Samih Anwar, to normalize diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union," October magazine reported the official as saying. "This is the first stage, and then we will see how relations between the two countries will develop, after they froze completely and almost ceased to exist at all levels."

Relations between Cairo and Moscow deteriorated after President Anwar Sadat took over in 1970. He expelled Soviet advisers in 1972.

Jorgensen Gains Parties' Backing With Concessions

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — The (wo-month-old Social Democratic minority government of Premier Anker Jorgensen has survived a political crisis over its economic austerity plan, parliamentary sources say.

A weekend of negotiations between the government and five small centrist and leftist parties led by the Radical Liberals and the Socialist People's Party ended last night in general acceptance of a revised government package for revitalizing the Danish economy.

The government's crisis package will now be presented to the Folketing for a second reading tomorrow, shorn of controversial provisions for compulsory profit-sharing and a worker-controlled investment fund — two elements of the package for which the Social Democrats were unable to get support from any other party in the house.

The trimmed package, which includes higher wealth, property and corporation taxes, provides for drastic restraints on increases in prices and incomes. Mr. Jorgensen said last night he felt sure that the measures would gain the necessary backing, item by item, from various parties in the Folketing and obtain passage before the Christmas recess, thus averting elections next month.

French Quints Born, But 1 Dies, 2 Ailing

BESANCON, France, Dec. 17 (AP) — Quintuplets, three boys and two girls, were born here early yesterday to Mrs. Marlene Grasset, 25, but one of the infants died last night, family sources said, and doctors were reportedly concerned about the conditions of two others.

The babies were born two months premature and weighed between 1.1 and 1.4 kilos (between about 2.4 and 3.1 pounds). Mrs. Grasset had been expecting triplets.

Thailand Enforces Retreat Of Refugee Border Camp

CAMP REHOU, Cambodia, Dec. 17 (UPI) — About 300,000 Cambodian refugees disassembled their thatched huts and completed a move back into Cambodia today under orders from Thai authorities to close their camp straddling the border.

"The Thais told us we must either move our people all the way inland to Khao I Dang or return to Cambodia," said self-styled Prince Norodom Soriavong, spokesman for the camp of anti-Communist Khmer Serei [Free Khmer] forces. "We are doing what they ask because we must keep good relations with the Thais."

UN refugee officials at the Khao I Dang transit center, nine miles inside Thailand, said that only 77,000 refugees had entered the facility, built to hold up to 300,000. They said Khmer Serei leaders were using "brutal tactics" to intimidate followers who wanted to move into Thailand.

The UN officials said the Khmer Serei was worried about losing its power in allowing them to come under UN control.

The refugees were staking out their new camp in a jungle clearing on the border yesterday when a mortar barrage sent them fleeing back toward Thailand.

Thousands of frightened children and adults raised huge clouds of dust throughout the camp as they scrambled for shelter in the wide ditch that marks the the Thai-Cambodian border. "It's the Vietnamese," screamed the Khmer Serei leader. "No, no," shouted others. "It's the Khmer Rouge."

It was neither. Thai soldiers nearby later explained they were simply testing their mortars. The barrage sparked a huge blaze in the bone-dry jungle, but no shells landed in the camp and there were no injuries.

Military commanders, anxious about an attack on the camp by Vietnamese forces, had been trying for weeks to move the belligerent Khmer Serei away from the border area.

Thailand, attempting to remain neutral in the Cambodian turmoil, has warned all sides to keep their fighting away from its territory. "We do not want to get into war," Premier Kriangsak Chamanan said recently. "But if Thai property and lives are in danger, we will shoot to kill."

Main Chinese Rivers Said Badly Polluted

PEKING, Dec. 17 (UPI) — The government said yesterday that 15 of its 27 primary rivers are seriously polluted and that the tap water in 41 of 44 cities tested is not safe to drink.

The Peoples Daily blamed industry, adding that the danger is spiraling as China modernizes. The newspaper said that more measures to clean up the environment must be adopted and existing ones strictly enforced. It did not name any of the cities or indicate how many people may be exposed to the polluted tap water.

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Scientologists to Issue Report

...IA May Have Tested Bacteria Outside

By Bill Richards

...ASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP) ...The Central Intelligence Agency ...t have conducted open-air tests ...hooping-cough bacteria in Flor... in the mid-1950s when, state ...ical records show, a whooping ...gh outbreak killed 12 persons, ...rding to an analysis of agency ...rds.

...he Church of Scientology said ...its analysis of about 150 pages ...inancial records released in re... years by the CIA indicated ...the agency conducted at least ...open-air biological test along ...ida's Gulf Coast in 1955.

...a report the Scientologists are ...duled to make public Monday ...group said the CIA documents ...that shortly before the test ...bone in the intelligence agency ...ed out a specimen of whooping... ...h bacteria known as Hemo... ...is pertussis from the Army's bi... ...cal warfare center at Fort De... ...Md.

...he bacteria apparently were ...d in tests conducted around the ...pa Bay area near Sebring, Fla., ...Scientologists said.

Cases Increase

...ccording to state medical re... ...d that were examined by the ...p, the number of whooping... ...gh cases recorded in Florida in... ...sed from 339 and 1 death in ...1 to 1,080 and 12 deaths in 1955. ...okesman for the Scientologists ...1 of 3 areas that showed a ...p increase in 1955 was around ...pa Bay.

...t is our hope that the outbreak ...the testing is a mere coinci... ...e," the Scientologists said.

...spokesman for the CIA said ...the agency would have no com... ...t on the Scientologists' report.

...merican Citizens for Honesty in ...ernment, a Scientologist re... ...ch group, has been active in re... ...months in analyzing chemical ...biological testing programs run ...he Army and possibly the CIA ...e 1950s and 1960s.

...arlier this month the Scientolo... ...said that their analysis of fi... ...al records that were part of a ...testing program showed that ...agency conducted open-air tests ...nd New York City.

The same heavily censored records also contain fragments of information indicating that the CIA had reimbursed a physician, whose name was deleted, $4 for the bacteria withdrawn from Fort Detrick Jan. 26, 1955.

A few days later, according to receipts from the CIA, the intelligence agency paid for pairs of boots that were contaminated during testing. The boots were purchased in Sebring, according to copies of the receipts.

The CIA records also show reimbursements for jeeps, lumber, several test animals and long-distance telephone calls "regarding security" at "field test sites," according to the Scientologists. Several other entries at the time indicate that the CIA team was testing some type of biological agent.

According to the records, several test animals were killed and buried, and a "biological specimen" was shipped by air to an unnamed location by the researchers. CIA petty-cash vouchers show a one-way railway ticket was purchased on March 6, 1955, for $54.99. A Seaboard Railroad chart from that time indicates that $54.99 was the fare from Sebring to Washington, D.C.

Brian Anderson, a spokesman for the Scientologists, said that the evidence the group gathered indicated a need for the release of all government biological-warfare test files. The CIA says that most of its chemical and biological test files were destroyed in 1973 at the order of former CIA Director Richard Helms.

Dragged Along at 1 Million mph

Milky Way Losing Galactic Tug-of-War

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP) — Government scientists are analyzing evidence of gigantic galaxies outside our galaxy that are so large they are pulling ours toward them at a speed of more than 1 million miles an hour.

The clusters of galaxies appear to be beyond the constellation Virgo, trillions of miles away from Earth. So vast might the clusters of galaxies be that they could be 2 billion light years across, an area equal to a tenth of the observable universe. According to scientists working for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the star cluster may contain 30 to 40 percent more galaxies than normally found in such a vast volume.

The supercluster of galaxies is invisible to optical telescopes on Earth, in part because the galaxies are so far away and in part because they are obscured by our own Milky Way galaxy, which contains more than 200 billion stars.

While there is now no direct evidence for the existence of these galaxies, scientists believe that if a supercluster is indeed there beyond Virgo it contains more than 1 percent of the stars in the entire universe.

The instruments aboard a U-2 plane that discovered evidence of the supercluster were microwave radiometers that were looking for slight differences in temperature of the interstellar gas that pervades the universe. The radiometers were looking across the entire sky at the so-called background radiation left over from the Big Bang that created the universe 20 billion years ago.

Background Radiation

This background radiation has long been measured at three degrees above absolute zero, so that what the instruments were looking for was slight changes either up or down in that temperature to see if they could spot distant galaxies that could not be seen from Earth. Galaxies invisible from Earth would make the background radiation appear cooler than three degrees, partly because their gravitational pull would be drawing interstellar gas in their direction.

Scientists at the University of California at Berkeley believe the U-2's instruments detected — in the direction of the constellation Virgo — temperatures cool enough to suggest the Milky Way is moving in the direction of Virgo at twice the speed it should be. This would place the velocity of the Milky Way at a speed of more than 1 million miles an hour.

This does not mean the Milky Way will collide with these distant galaxies or be sucked into them; the space between galaxies is far too vast.

Even though the U-2 evidence is indirect, other X-ray observations from satellites appear to confirm the existence of enormous objects beyond the constellation Virgo.

A British satellite named Ariel, which mapped the sky in the X-ray region, sees a much brighter X-ray signal beyond Virgo that it gets from anywhere else in the heavens. The signal from Virgo suggests that there is a large lump of matter in space far beyond Virgo where X-rays are concentrated, possibly by gravitational pull. This might explain why the Milky Way is moving toward Virgo at such a high rate of speed since the gravitational pull exerted by the invisible supercluster of galaxies would be enough to draw the Milky Way toward it.

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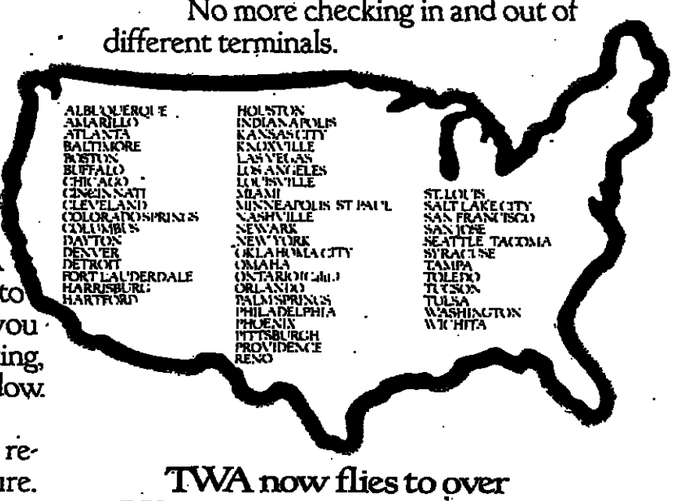
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Entertainment

Dancer Jimmy Slyde Is Still on Tap

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Tap dancing is the corporeal realization of the spirit of jazz. Jazz music, not jazz dancing.

Jazz dancing is a system of free body movement popularized by the Broadway production of "West Side Story," after which dance schools from Forest Hills to Neuilly began to include courses called "Modern Jazz," while tap went into a decline.

"All you have to do is bring your sneakers to dance jazz," says Jimmy Slyde, with a bittersweet smile. There is reason to be bitter. Tap dancing is harder than jazz dancing. Tap is audible as well as visual and you've got to swing.

Yet dance magazines generally ignore tap dancers, and their performances are rarely reviewed. Jazz magazines do not have tap categories in their polls.

After the death of Baby Lawrence a few years ago, Jimmy Slyde became top man in what is unfortunately a small scene. He is just emerging from what he terms a "slow period," which, questioned further, he admits lasted 10 years.

"It's not exactly boiling over," he says, "but tap's beginning to cook pretty good. Older people are picking it up out of nostalgia. Youngsters are interested in it because they've grown up with people like Presley and Hendrix using their bodies but not their feet. Young people are curious, they're learning tap now and I'm really happy to see all those smiling faces doing their time steps, shuffles, slaps and cramp-rolls."

Tap dancing is an Afro-American product, using Irish clog dances, flamenco influences and African rhythms put together in the late 19th century. It was called buck dancing at first, and the fastest dancer was considered the best. They wore ordinary shoes or no shoes at all. Then pennies or bottlecaps were nailed to soles and heels of shoes. When jazz developed, buck dancers honed their energy, learning to handle different tempos and measured time.

Although he taught Shirley Temple how to tap in a film called "The Little Colonel," Bill (Bojangles) Robinson did not really profit from the tap boom enjoyed in Hollywood from the '20s through the '40s. Many actors and actresses danced, and most dancers tapped in those days — Mickey Rooney, Ruby Keeler, Jimmy Cagney, Judy Garland, Gene Kelly and of course Fred Astaire.

But it was the Benny Goodman-Fletcher Henderson story all over again. Blacks were the inspiration, whites made the money.

Robinson and dancers such as Buck and Bubbles, the Step Brothers, Bunny Briggs and Bill Bailey were more or less confined to vaudeville circuits. Vaudeville went out of style, and eventually so did the Hollywood musical. Forgotten by the general public, a few dedicated black dancers kept tap alive.



Nicole Fons

Jimmy Slyde at tip, tap, toe.

If Robinson was its Louis Armstrong, Baby Lawrence might be called the Charlie Parker of tap. He adapted it to bebop's complexity, but despite universal admiration from musicians, Lawrence rarely reached the general public.

Tap dancing attracts a cult, like medieval music or rhythm and blues. With the dedication of a keeper of the flame, Slyde says: "Ever hear of Derby Wilson? If not for Bill Robinson, he would have been the greatest. Then there was Schoolboy Ford — who taught me slides in Boston. I like to slide and glide."

Slyde developed his own circuit in the '70s: traveling to London, Amsterdam, Paris and Zurich to teach and perform in schools, clubs and small theaters. He often worked with Michael Silva, who had been a drummer for Sammy Davis Jr. for 11 years. As Taps and Traps, their overhead was low, and they made just enough to cover it.

Slyde's career began to pick up a few years ago when he danced with Zizi Jeanmaire at the Bobino in Paris. Claude Nougaro hired him to appear in his review at the Olympia. He danced with street cleaners and skateboarding children through the alleys and markets of Lyons in a recent French TV production called "Ping Pong."

"Dancing is a way of life for Jimmy Slyde. Asked if he still practiced, he said: "Sure, every time I walk down the street."

Jimmy Slyde and Michael Silva: Theatre Noir, 23 Rue des Cendriers, Paris 20. Tel: 797-8514. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday at 6:15 p.m. through Dec. 28.

* * *

Among the best records of the year in this critic's opinion:

The Eagles, "The Long Run" (WEA) — a classy, intelligent rock record by one of the '70s top groups with a rather cynical view of America you may or may not agree with.

Chet Baker, "Broken Wing" (Sonopresse) — heartache and lyricism in the low register. Jazz.

The Police, "Reggatta de Blanc" (A & M) — a musically sound punk band is no longer punk, a contradiction these three Englishmen have managed to resolve.

Don Byas/Bud Powell, "Homage to Cannonball" (CBS/reissue) — Byas is one of the few major bridges between swing and bebop, while Powell never once beeped when he should have bopped: Two monsters in top form.

Stevie Wonder, "Journey Through The Secret Life of Plants" (Motown) — another sweet suite (2 records) from an electronic one-man band whose compositional, vocal and instrumental talents have earned him the appelation "genius."

Donna Summer, "Bad Girls" (Casablanca) — about the best we can expect from disco - and not at all bad.

John Surman, "Upon Reflection" (ECM) — Surman lays down a cool sensitive bed of synthesized sounds mixed with his own saxaphone tracks, over which he improvises.

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Sex Discrimination?

Fouquet's Male Bastion: No Women at the Bar

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 17 (IHT) — Can a woman sit on a bar stool and still be a lady? At the eve of a new decade, that question looms on the sex battlefront in France.

The case arose a few weeks ago when Martine Bensadoun and Catherine Laurencon (both doctors) were refused a drink at Fouquet's bar on the Champs-Elysees, after coming out of a late movie. The reason, discretely advertised over the bar, was nevertheless explicit: "Les Dames seules ne sont pas admises au bar."

Angered by the rejection, the two customers promptly wrote a letter to the Fouquet's manager, whose name, believe it or not, is Casanova (Maurice). They also wrote to the Ministry for Women's Affairs, claiming that to be refused a drink at that bar was assuming that they were "potential prostitutes."

Now, that's the kind of story one finds difficult to resist. But Fouquet's being a venerable old cafe, one had to think of the proper scenario.

First decision, when and how to go? Not at lunch and certainly not with a woman friend. Best time had to be the aperitif hour and the attire had to be, well, properly frivolous. However, I made sure I had proper protection.

Flashing Carats

So, a few days ago, on my way to several parties I hopped out of a chauffeur-driven limousine while my escort, who was doubled over laughing, was instructed to wait for me at the curb. But not too long. After five minutes, he was to come in and rescue me.

Dressed in my cocktail best and flashing all my carats, I walked into Fouquet's and went straight to the bar, which true to form was besieged by a happy bunch of men, one of whom was telling a joke about Walter Winchell, "Vous savez, un grand columnist Americain . . ."

Cutting through the crowd and feeling a bit nervous, I sidled up between a man alone and an empty bar stool (which, I must confess, I didn't have the nerve to climb). Then, in my best, don't-give-me-any-nonsense voice, I announced: "Un Scotch, s'il vous plait."



De Keerle, SIPA

Fouquet's tattered sign.

Gesturing me to a table, the barman, exceedingly polite, answered,: "Bien sur, Madame, take a seat."

"No," I answered, "I'm in a rush. I'd rather stay at the bar." The barman, polite but firm, kept to his it-won't-take-a-minute answer. After a short tug-of-war, he finally blurted the fatal words out: "Sorry, Madame, we have orders not to serve *les dames* at the bar."

Call on Casanova

Feeling enough was enough, I decided to walk out just as my escort, a slightly concerned expression on his face, emerged through the revolving doors.

The next morning, I visited Casanova, who, at 10 a.m. does not look like a Casanova at all — more like any normally worried businessman, with the day's problems ahead.

His first reaction was one of shock. "That sign has been up for 80 years," he said; "ever since Fouquet's opened. It's the first time we've had an incident," he said, referring to his two irate customers.

"What's more," he added, "the rule was made to insult women but rather to protect them. For you know what happens when a bunch of men get to a bar. They drink, then they get loud, rowdy and obnoxious. Suppose one of them suddenly decided to put his hand on a woman's derriere [which a bar stool would put just the right height]. How could I protect her?

"Besides, men come here to relax and they can't do it with women around."

Hangout for Men

As Casanova recalled, Fouquet's has also been a favorite hangout for men, first with jockeys and trainers, who used to stop there on World War I on their way to the races. In the '20s, Fouquet's picked up the movie and crowd and, Casanova admitted, at that time the shoe was on the other foot. "With all those pretty girls looking for a part, we had to protect our customers."

And what about today? Could it be that the ladies of the night who cruise the surrounding avenues in fancy cars are the real reason behind keeping that 80-year-old sign?

Casanova sighed and avoided the question while brushing his pepper-and-salt hair. However, he admitted that yes, he wants to keep the bar for his buddies, as if it were, in effect, men's club. "What the heck! It's only seven stools."

But is it legal? The answer, says Casanova, is yes, "inasmuch as we don't refuse to sell a drink. All we require is the woman be seated at a table."

To cut a long story short, Casanova, who claims he has nothing against women, has, for his part, tried to patch up matters by sending his two unhappy customers flowers, apologies and an invitation to dinner. "They didn't even answer," he said, looking slightly hurt.

As for the ministry, a spokesman said the complaint was still under investigation.

Waverley Root

What's in a Name? Sauce for the Cranberry Bog

PARIS — In my youth Christmas dinner was a replica of Thanksgiving dinner; I do not recall that anyone ever complained about the monotony of repeating the same menu at the interval of a month. The trademark of the meal on both holidays was, of course, the turkey; but the second most characteristic food on these occasions was the cranberry sauce which went with it.

We lived in those days in intimate relationship with the cranberry. Our summer vacations were spent in Plymouth County, Mass., reputed to produce the best cranberries of Cape Cod, which supplies two-thirds of all the cranberries consumed in the United States. As a coastal New Englander, I felt a sort of proprietary interest in the cranberry, as if I had invented it. Despite this attitude, it had never occurred to me to devote any thought to the meaning of its name.

This question was raised for me by Jonathan Norton Leonard, whose expertise on cranberries stems not only from his book "American Cooking: New England," one of the best books in the Time-Life "Foods of the World" series, but also and especially from his management of his family's cranberry bogs at East Sandwich on Cape Cod Bay.

In a description of cranberry plants, he wrote: "While still in the bud the flowers turn downward and have a fanciful resemblance to the heads of cranes. This is supposed by some to be the origin of the word cranberry, but I for one doubt it."

I am willing to make it two, but I am less ready to go along with him when he adds: "I suspected that 'cranberry' is the English form of an ancient forgotten name for one of the cranberry's small European relatives, of which there were several, among them the famous lingonberry of Sweden." It would be my guess that this theory is looking for the answer too far away geographically and not far enough linguistically.

There are similar names in German, and Webster's Dictionary states that the word is partly a modification and partly a translation of the Low German *Kraanbere* or *Kroonbere*, from *Kraan* or *Kroon*, crane; but I wonder when those words entered the German language. I doubt if it was earlier than the time at which their equivalents appeared in French and English, about the 17th or even the 18th century. I suspect that if the word "cranberry" is unrecorded in England before the 17th century, it is because it is not of English origin — or of German either — but of American, via French.

Cranberries were not restricted to the New England coast. They grew wild also on the Canadian coast, where the French colonized. The French — most of them were from Normandy or Brittany, where France's closest approach to the North American cranberry, the *airelle*, is not found — came upon an unknown fruit and they needed a name for it. It had, of course, an Indian name, *sassamanesh* or *sasemineash* but this was a little too esoteric for European larynxes.

The French colonists were neither botanists nor grammarians, so it seems conceivable that they glued together two handy words, *canne*, reed and *berge*, shore and called the cranberry the *canneberge*, the shore reed. The English-speaking colonists to the south of them, who were not etymologists either, might easily have converted this into "cranberry."

I base this hypothesis on the dates when the words for this fruit turned up in French and English. Cranberry may have entered English in the 17th century — the century when English-speaking colonists established themselves in cranberry-bog country — though this is not certain, but *canneberge* entered French only in the 18th century.

French lexicographers, who should have known about the German terms if they had existed at this period, ticketed the new word, "origin unknown." The definition which accompanied it was a good fit for the North American fruit.

Natural cranberry beds are unstable. They form, fed perhaps by seeds dropped by birds, in hollows scooped out by the wind between sand dunes. The presence of the closely matted cranberry plants solidifies the ground; bits of richer soil brought in by the wind are caught and retained; taller plants than cranberries grow in it, cutting off the light essential for them, and the cranberries die out.

The first attempts at cranberry cultivation had been limited pretty much to weeding; it was not very easy to think of anything else to do with a wild and obstinate plant like the cranberry.

About 1816 a resident of Cape Cod, Henry Hall, observed that when the wind covered some wild cranberry bogs with a shallow layer of sand, they grew better the following year.

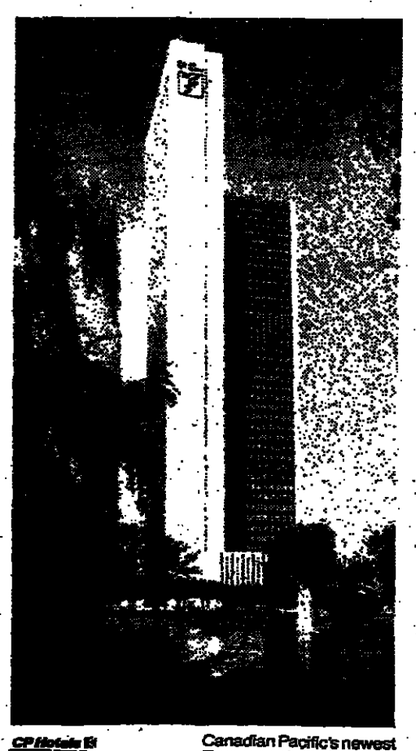
Commercial growers follow this example, covering plants about every five years for good results, though there is disagreement about why this works. Leonard thinks it is because sanding weighs down the vines, bringing the runners into contact with the soil so that they root all along their length."

This faculty of renewing itself counts for the fact that a cranberry bog protected from outside disasters will continue to produce almost indefinitely without replanting.

The American cranberry is regularly associated with New England that it is reflected in the local lingo. One New England name for it is the "bounce-berry," because it will bounce if dropped when fully ripe. This is, literally, the case only when ripe does the cranberry contain its full complement of air, permitting it to perform its bouncing act.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Tuesday, December 18, 1979

...ran Economy in Upheaval

By Edward Cowan

...EHRAN (NYT) — Iran's pro...duction of goods and services ...acted by 12 percent in the ...ths following the revolution of ...winter, according to an unpub...d estimate by the staff of the ...n's central bank. Such a drop ...ld be a catastrophe in a West...industrialized nation, and if ...has now stemmed its losses, ...Iranians will regard it as a tri...

...sinessmen and bankers believe ...the falloff in manufacturing, ...ost disrupted sector, has been ...en 40 and 70 percent.

...re significantly, the business...and foreign diplomats say fur...thbacks may lie ahead for sev...reasons — the crisis with the ...d States, tension between ...gers and the revolutionary ...loyee councils" in many com...es, uncertainty among en...neurs about ownership of en...ises that were not nationalized, ...financial problems of some ...s and what a leading banker ..."indecision in government."

...oid much uncertainty, one ...is certain. There are no offi...conomic forecasts for the com...ear, nor even private forecasts. ...d, there were few economic ...tics for 1978 and 1979.

...e central bank has just calcu...1978 population at 36.8 mil... with growth at a brisk 2.32 ...nt a year. The labor force is ...ht to be 13 million. Literacy is ...t 37 percent. Estimates of un...loyment start at 10 percent and ..., with 25 percent a figure that ...nalysts would dispute as too ...

...list these points is to sketch an ...ain if not gloomy picture, and ...Iranians say this is unfair. ...general situation is quite ..." a senior government econo...said. Because several months ...olution brought the economy ...lly to a standstill, recovery is ...arily slow, he argued, and a ...arison with earlier times is un...

...ed how long it would take the ...my to regain its prerevolu...y pace, the economist, who ...not to be identified, said, "as ...s the private sector is sure of ...ition and questions of owner...d capital are cleared up."

...le sentiments expressed by ...ns leave the impression that ...volution is popular, and cer... its leader, Ayatollah Ruhol...homeini, seems to be person...opular, in business circles ...s a good deal of criticism of ...vernment for failure to come ...h a clear, vigorous, detailed ...mic policy.

...challenge for economic poli...ers is to solve the problems ...ould spawn widespread un...ch as unemployment, the ong... inflation and the scattered ...aing shortages of meat, rice, ...ning and cosmetics, among ...

...has always paid Iran's import ...nd it appears that it will con...to be the mainspring of the ...my. Oil revenues in the year ...ds next March 21 (the Irani...ar 1358) will come to the ...dent of $21.26 billion, down ...$21.93 billion the previous ...nd $22.63 billion the year be...hat. The cut results from the ...rop in oil volume and would ...ch deeper but for price mar...

...government view is that re...revenue and spending are ap...iate for an administration that ... the grandiose ambitions of ...nah. The 1980 budget, with ...s down for operating ex...

...ade Agreement ...ned by Japan, ...C, U.S., Others

From Agency Dispatches

...NEVA, Dec. 17 — The United ..., Japan, the European Eco... Community and nine other ...today signed trade reforms ...ariff reductions worked out in ...five years of negotiations un...he auspices of the General ...ment on Tariffs and Trade.

...TT officials said this brings ...ories of the Tokyo Round ...agreement to 29 countries. ...signers today included Aus... Argentina, Canada, Finland, ...ary, New Zealand, Norway, ...n and Switzerland.

...TT officials said not all ...d all agreements.

...ile had already signed parts of ...reaty in October and eight ...countries — Dominican Re..., Egypt, Iceland, Israel, Ivory ..., Jamaica, Singapore and ... — signed a protocol for ...ing tariffs a few weeks ago.

...ety-nine states, more than ...hirds of them developing ...ries, had participated in the ... Round negotiations. Most ... World states and some indus...countries have failed to accede ...y of the agreements so far, but ...st some of them were expected ...n at a later stage.

...e agreement comes into force ...l and provides for import duty ...averaging 33 percent over eight ...s. It also provides for the reduc... of non-tariff obstacles to free ...e such as subsidized exports ...import quotas.

...he agreement will go into effect ...ing a "safeguards clause." This ...le would give conditions under ...h signatories may impose tem...ary restrictions on imports ...hever a domestic industry is ...atened by cheap foreign goods. ...s are to continue on that clause.

Gold Rises To $470/Oz.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold surged $12.70 an ounce today to a record closing high $470 while the dollar eased in very quiet dealings.

The dollar was firm at the opening following some easing of tension between the United States and Iran. The currency then eased but recovered some of its losses following a statement by Saudi Arabia Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani that his country would not agree to a further increase in oil prices. He was speaking at the pricing meeting in Caracas of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Gold had risen to $474 an ounce but fell following Sheikh Yamani's statement. The metal's closing price was up 2.8 percent from $457.30 late Friday and compared with the record $469.50 at the afternoon fixing.

Bullion dealers in Zurich continued to predict further rises in the price of gold.

Foreign exchange dealers said that activity was very light and that there really was no trend in trading. One dealer said that many banks already had stopped quoting forward rates as the holidays and year-end approach. "It's traditionally quiet at this time of the year," the dealer noted.

The dollar fell to 1.7382 Deutsche marks from 1.7413 late Friday and to 1.6060 Swiss francs from 1.6153.

The pound sterling rose to $2.1992 from $2.1973 although it weakened against other currencies.

The dollar also fell to 4.0740 French francs from 4.0820, to 1.9160 guilders from 1.9225, to 28.28 Belgian francs from 28.80 and to 239.95 yen from 242.25.

Capital Outflow Led to Fall in Saudi Reserves

CAIRO, Dec. 17 (AP-DJ) — An outflow of private capital is reducing Saudi Arabia's official reserves, Mohammed Aba al-Khail, Saudi Minister of Finance and National Economy, said today.

International Monetary Fund statistics show that Saudi reserves fell from $30 billion in 1977 to $17 billion. The decline has puzzled financial sources outside the country and has led to speculation about where the money might be going (IHT, Dec.13).

An analysis of the downtrend, however, shows that the outflow began well before Iran's revolution. Claims of fraud have been vigorously denied in by Saudi Arabia.

Speaking to the Jidda weekly Saudi Business, Mr. Khail sought to quell any further speculation about reserves. He cited the "interest war" in international money markets as the magnet that has been drawing Saudi private capital from the country. This has caused "a switch of substantial amounts of money from low-yield to high-yield international currencies," he said.

He also expressed confidence in the long-term possibilities for investments in Saudi Arabia. Private funds will be returning when the absorptive capacity of the Saudi economy rises, he said.

Nicaragua Seeks Rescheduling Of $1.6 Billion

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — Nicaragua is seeking assitance to refinance and reschedule foreign debts of $1.6 billion, Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro said today.

He told a press conference here that the debts were owed to about 60 foreign banks, mainly U.S., by the administration of the deposed president, Anastasio Somoza.

Mr. Cuadra Chamorro stressed the new government which came to power in July would honour the debt. "We warn, however, that we consider the project for the development of the country far above the obligation to pay a debt contracted by a government which misruled and exploited its people," he added.

As a result of initial negotiations in Mexico with representatives of the foreign banks, it had been decided to form a coordinating committee to discuss the terms of the renegotiation of Nicaragua's debt, he said.

He described his first meeting with representatives of the banks last night as a success. About 75 percent of the debt is owed to U.S. banks, 15 to 20 percent to European banks and the rest to Japanese institutions, he added.

News and Notes

Phillips Petroleum, operator for a six-company group developing the Maureen field in the U.K. sector of the North Sea, says it has tested additional oil reserves in three intervals — all below the previously discovered pay zone in the field, which is at 8,100 feet. Phillips says the well flowed 6,250 barrels of oil a day with 1.8 million cubic feet of natural gas from the highest zone, 600 barrels of oil a day from the middle zone and 2,282 bar

* * *

The National Enterprise Board has put its 25-percent stake in ICL up for sale. The London Stock Exchange reported that the state-owned NEB had placed its entire equity holding in ICL (International Computers Ltd.) of 8,342,250 ordinary shares for sale at 455 pence a share. Proceeds of the disposal amounted to £38 million, enabling the NEB to show a profit of £25 million on its total investment. A spokesman for brokers Rowe & Pitman's said the shares were placed with a wide range of institutional and other investors. Individual allotments reportedly amounted to well under 1 percent of the company, with three other brokers — Cazenove, Laing & Cruickshank & Fielding, and Newson-Smith — also taking part in the placing.

* * *

Imperial Group expects pretax profit for the year ended Oct. 31 to be about £5 million up on last year's £131.08 million, chairman John Pile told an extraordinary meeting of shareholders who voted to approve the company's $630-million bid for Howard Johnson. In Boston, Howard Johnson shareholders also approved the merger.

* * *

Saudi Arabia is buying 6 Boeing 747s and 5 Lockheed TriStars to operate on its routes to the Far East and the United States. A spokesman for Saudi Airlines says the company will take delivery of the jumbos in three batches starting in 1981. Four of the Lockheed TriStars will be delivered next year and the fifth in 1981. Jordan's national airlines, Alia, will buy five TriStars to replace its Boeing 707s now in service, and a Boeing 747 to be used on long flights to the United States and the Far East. Chairman Ali Ghandoor said that the total cost was $350 million.

* * *

Toyota's exports in November were a record 138,100 units, up 9.7 percent from October and up 51.9 percent from a year earlier. Exports of Japan's second largest automaker, Nissan Motor, rose 0.3 percent to 104,600 units and were up 51.4 percent from a year ago. Toyota's exports to the United States were up 44.5 percent from a year earlier, those to Saudi Arabia were up 62.1 percent, and sales to West Germany rose 52.8 percent. Nissan's exports to the United States rose 39 percent. Toyota's vehicle production in the month was a record of 291,800, up 2.5 percent from October and up 17.6 percent from a year ago. Nissan's output rose 2 percent from October and was up 11.9 percent from a year ago.

* * *

Glamour issues have come back to life on the New York Stock Exchange, but don't look for the old familiar names among the top 50 ranked by Kidder, Peabody & Co. Each month, the firm lists the 50 Big Board issues with the highest price-earnings ratios among companies worth $200 million or more. "A new crop of rapid-growth companies has qualified for the top 50 in the past year or so," says analyst Evelyn Feit. The new glamours, sporting price multiples ranging 13 to 26 times earnings included oil-related stocks such as Southland Royalty, Gearhart-Owen, Schlumberger and Baker International, and such technology favoites as Computer Sciences, Centronics, Datapoint, Data Terminal Systems, Electronic Data, EG&G and Tymshare.

Armco Gets Soviet Order

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (NYT) — In a major development in long-stalled U.S.-Soviet industrial trade, Armco, the industrial and steel-manufacturing concern, has negotiated a $353-million equipment contract for the Novolipetsk electrical-steels plant south of Moscow.

Armco arranged the deal jointly with Nippon Steel, of Japan, and obtained low-interest trade credits from the Japanese Export-Import Bank to finance it, according to James Griffen, president of Armco International, the Ohio-based company's foreign trade arm.

The agreement comes while U.S.-Soviet political relations have been strained due to the West's plan to deploy new missiles in Western Europe and by uncertainty about ratification of the SALT-2 treaty.

Only about 25 percent of the contract's value will go to U.S. concerns.

U.S. law bars U.S. Export-Import Bank credits and denies favorable tariff terms for the Soviet Union because Moscow will not say it will permit freer emigration.

Armco's solution to the financing problem was to seek a Japanese partner and get Japanese Export-Import Bank money. Mr. Griffen said he could not disclose the financing arrangements, but it was understood that the Ex-Im Bank covered 80 percent of the $353 million contract at 7¼ percent interest, far below U.S. commercial rates.

When the Armco contract is completed, nearly five years from now, the Soviet Union will have the world's largest electrical-steels plant, with an annual output of 480,000 tons, mostly for electric-power generators, Mr. Griffen said.

The final touches were not put on the contract until late yesterday, after more than two years of negotiation. Armco chairman William Verity Jr., a longtime opponent of Washington's attempts to make trade a weapon of its diplomacy, came to Moscow last September expecting to sign the contract then. Signing was postponed because of last-minute Soviet demands for extensive changes. Those demands were later dropped.

The contract is one of the biggest for U.S. concerns in recent years, exceeded only by a few long-term agreements predating the trade restrictions imposed by Congress in the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 Trade Act.

The Novolipetsk plant, some of it built around existing Soviet equipment, will produce four grades of electrical steel, mostly for use by the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, although some may be exported to the West.

The equipment will be based mostly on Armco technology and licenses. The major subcontractors for the machinery — refining equipment for the molten steel and a large cold-rolling mill — are Mitsubishi and General Electric. GE will supply about $40 million in computers and electrical equipment.

Occidental Accord

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (AP-DJ) — Occidental Petroleum Chairman Armand Hammer Friday signed an agreement expanding the shipment of anhydrous ammonia to the United States next year.

Under the accord, the Soviet Union will pay for one million tons of superphosphoric acid from the United States by delivering 450,000 tons of ammonia. Mr. Hammer said the new contract also calls for his company to buy 1 million tons each of potash and urea from the Soviet Union. All the chemicals are used in fertilizer production.

The latest deal is in addition to 900,000 metric tons of ammonia that already were set for delivery to Occidental in the United States under an ammonia and liquid fertilizer barter agreement signed in 1973, Mr. Hammer added.

He said the total sales and purchases under the contract for next year would reach a figure approaching $900 million and would exceed $1 billion by 1981.

Last week President Carter overruled a recommendation by the U.S. International Trade Commission to limit Soviet ammonia imports to 1 million tons in 1980, 1.1 million tons in 1981 and 1.3 million tons in 1982.

Institutional Buying Aids Price Rise on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed higher today in heavy trading but below the peaks set in an early rally.

Energy shares again dominated investor interest and institutional participation was evident in the volume and number of large block trades.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.87 to 844.62 and advances led declines about nine to seven. Volume rose to about 43 million shares.

The Senate vote to cutoff debate on the windfall profits tax which has been stalled by a filibuster boosted the energy group.

After the market closed, AMCA International, a Dominion Bridge unit, said it would not proceed with its $75-a-share bid for Warner & Swasey because of the pending Bendix tender offer and merger proposal.

Bausch & Lomb rose 1¼. Last week Cooper Laboratories said it bought a 5.22-percent stake in Bausch.

Borden said it expects that the recent devaluation of the Brazilian cruzeiro may reduce its fourth quarter net earnings by as much as 10 percent below the $1.08 a share reported a year earlier.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends inclnded New Virginia Bancorp, which also declared a 5-percent stock payout, to 14 cents a share, Oscar Mayer to 27½ and Whittaker Corp. to 25.

Paccar declared an extra cash dividend of $2.00 and said it expects 1979 earnings of over $14 a share, up from $10.51 last year.

Gelman Sciences declared a 20-percent stock dividend.

Splits were declared by E.F. Hutton Group, 5-for-4, and Xidex Corp., 2-for-1.

Chock Full O'Nuts declared a dividend of 10 cents a share, its first cash dividend since 1973.

Starrett Housing omitted the third-quarter dividend.

Warner-Lambert said operating profits will be unchanged for 1979, but will show a 12-percent gain in 1980.

Occidental Petroleum said it expects record after-tax profit for 1979 of some $500 million from revenues of around $9 billion.

Ford Motor said it plans 1980 capital spending of about $3.5 billion, which is about even with 1979 spending. Of the 1980 spending, Ford said $2.4 billion will be in North America.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed irregularly lower, corn and oats lower and soybeans substantially lower.

Grain trade was mostly featureless and described as pre-holiday activity, with traders cautious in taking a firm position.

U.S. Capacity Use Off in November

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP) — U.S. manufacturing plants operated at 84.4 percent of capacity in November, the lowest operating level in 17 months, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

Last month's seasonally adjusted rate was the lowest since 84.3 percent in June 1978. It was down 0.6 percentage point from October and was 1.9 percentage points below the rate for November 1978, the Fed said.

The report blamed "a substantial part" of the November decline on "a drop of nearly a fourth in production of motor vehicles and parts." Total output from the nation's factories fell about 0.5 percent in November.

Industrial production plants operated at 85.9 percent of capacity in November, down 0.8 percentage point from October and 2.2 percent points from November 1978, the report showed.

In the peak year of 1973, utilization rates were 88 percent of capacity for manufacturing and 92.6 percent for industrial materials.

The operating rate for advanced processing industries last month dropped to an adjusted 83.1 percent from 83.8 percent in October. For primary processing industries the rate fell to 86.6 percent from 87.2 percent.

Despite Increasing Inflation, Oil Rises

West German Outlook Relatively Good

From Agency Dispatches

FRANKFURT, Dec. 17 — More expensive fuel will be one of the major factors slowing West Germany's growth to about 3 percent in 1980, the Bundesbank said today.

But despite the world's economic problems, West Germany's economic position going into the next decade is more favorable than after the first oil crisis, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said.

Meanwhile, the Federal Statistics Office reported that West Germany's annual inflation rate in wholesale prices continued to climb, aggravated by higher energy costs and seasonal prices.

The producer price index rose 0.4 pct in November to 157 percent of its 1970 base, matching October's monthly gain. But the index showed an increase of 6.7 percent against November 1978, compared with a 6.5 percent year-on-year increase in October and 6.2 percent in September.

The office said, however, that without seasonal goods and heating oil and coal, November's annual rise would have been only 4.3 percent. Year-to-year increases on energy products wwere sharp, with light heating oil up 89.8 percent, coal up 9.8 percent, and other fuels up 16.9 percent.

The Bundesbank, in its autumn economic overview, reiterated past observations that industry, increasingly limited by more expensive fuel imports, is using current capacity more fully to maintain growth rather than expanding capacity.

Despite prospects for the slowdown, the report said that the construction industry is continuing to enjoy a "boom," with the order backlog at end-September approximately 15 percent higher than a year earlier. However, the report added that the strength of construction activity in the public sector and in housing seemed to be peaking as demand was seen beginning to sag.

Industrial investment continued to be another firm support of the economy's strength through the autumn, the report said, with equipment expenditures in the third quarter rising 13 percent from the year-earlier level.

The central bank repeated earlier predictions that the current-account deficit for 1979 might be the largest since 1965 at 8 billion Deutsche marks. This follows a surplus of approximately 18 billion DM in 1978. Although this turnaround was conditioned primarily by rising oil prices, the report added that there were other factors, such as a rise in the value-added tax in July.

The Bundesbank added that the current account in 1980 is likely have a deficit which may exceed 1979's projected shortfall.

Export-Dependency

The report added that labor costs, though crucial for 1980 prices as the next round of wage negotiations approaches, rose 5.5 percent in 1979. Though these increases surpassed this year's rise in productivity of 3 percent, the wage cost increases were not increasing any faster than they had in 1978.

The public authority financing deficit will fall slightly in 1980 from its expected 1979 level of around 45 billion DM, the Bundesbank said. Tax revenue will rise more than 7 percent in 1980, more slowly than this year, so that the ratio of revenue to gross national product will remain roughly at its 1979 level of 24.7 percent.

It said federal expenditure will rise 5½ percent in 1980, much less than the rise in 1978 and 1979, and expenditure by the federal states will rise around 6 percent.

Mr. Lambsdorff told the weekly magazine Wirtschaftswoche that "the basic mood of industry is by and large positive on account of good levels of profitability and satisfactory capacity utilization."

Japanese Double Deficit On Month's Transactions

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Dec. 17 — Japan's current-account deficit nearly doubled in November from October to a record $2.22 billion as the country's trade deficit expanded sharply to a record $1.22 billion, the Finance Ministry said today.

The preliminary deficit on the current account, which combines merchandise trade with spending on services, compared with a $1.126-billion deficit in October and a surplus of $635 million in November 1978. The previous record deficit was $1.532 billion in August.

Explaining the worsening transactions situation, a Finance Ministry official said: "In a word, it's oil. Oil explains almost all the deficit we had in the month."

The November trade deficit compared with a $360-million deficit the previous month and a $1.426-billion surplus a year earlier. The previous record trade deficit was $885 million in January. Ministry officials noted that import prices of almost all the products rose in the month.

Imports were up 40 percent from November 1978 at $9.62 billion, up from $9.09 billion in October. Exports rose only 2 percent in November from a year earlier to $8.4 billion, down from $8.73 billion in October.

The deficit on invisible trade and transfers rose to $1 billion from a revised $766 million October deficit.

Overall payments in November were in deficit by $1.56 billion compared to deficits of $3.471 billion in October and a $267 million a year earlier.

Ministry sources said Japan's current-account deficit will probably exceed $10 billion in the fiscal year ending next March 31 compared with a surplus of $11.85 billion last year.

According to official statistics, the deficit in the first eight months of the current fiscal year was $7.67 billion, compared to a $10.71-billion surplus a year earlier.

Demand Down For U.K. Goods

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP-DJ) — Demand for U.K. manufactured goods has weakened further, the Confederation of British Industry said today.

The CBI said that of about 2,000 firms responding to its latest monthly survey early in December, 42 percent said their order books were below normal, and only 12 percent reported above normal demand. About 44 percent of the respondents said export demand was below normal, and only 11 percent found it above normal.

"This implies a weakening in overall demand for manufactured goods in comparison with the last few months as well as with earlier in the year," CBI said.

Japan Firms Post Good 3d Quarter

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (AP-DJ) — Japanese companies registered the fastest year-to-year earnings and sales gains in five years during the third quarter of this year, a Finance Ministry survey found.

The ministry said today that 230,000 companies capitalized at 10 million yen (about $42,000) or more recorded total sales of 140.3 trillion yen in the July-September period, up 17.7 percent from a year earlier. The year-to-year rate of increase was the fastest since the third quarter of 1974 when sales showed a 25-percent gain.

The survey said operating profits of the companies totaled 5.5 trillion yen in the period, up 42.4 percent from the year before, the best annual gain since the 43.7-percent increase in the first quarter of 1974.

A ministry official attributed the good performances to the steady recovery of the domestic economy and rising exports due to the yen's depreciation against the dollar.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States

Dresser Industries

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	970.6	874.4
Profits	74.2	66.2
Per share	1.91	1.70
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	3,460.	3,050.
Profits	228.0	203.9
Per share	5.88	5.22

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices Dec. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
			— A—A—							
39¾	29¼	ACF	2.24	6.2	7	47	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ¼
18¾	14⅛	AMF	1.24	8.3	6	218	15	14⅞	15	
25	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.8	102	272	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	9⅛	APL	1	10.	45	81	10⅛	10	10	
42	32½	ARA	1.82	5.3	7	824	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
36¼	22⅝	ASA	2.40e	6.6		790	u36¾	35¾	36½	+ ⅝
12¾	8⅛	ATO	.56	5.5	4	68	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
28½	17	AVX s	.25	.9	15	143	u28¼	26½	27	—1
43⅝	29½	AbbiLb	1	2.3	15	929	42¾	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅝
26⅝	17½	AcmeC	1.20	4.3	6	132	u27¾	26¼	27¼	+1⅛
4⅜	3¼	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	39	3½	3½	3½	
13½	10¾	AdaEx	1.32e	9.9		161	u13¾	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅜
6½	4¼	AdmMl	.20c	4.6	44	33	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
38⅝	30⅜	AMD n			14	766	36¼	36⅛	36⅝	— ½
34⅝	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80	5.5	5	1167	33¾	33¾	33⅝	— ½
80	59	AetnLf	pf 2	2.7	1	75	75	75	75	+5½
28¼	17⅜	Ahmans	1.20	5.5	4	18	22½	22	22	— ⅛
3¼	2	Aileen				87	2½	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.80	2.3	10	724	u36	34⅝	35½	+ ⅜
26⅞	16⅜	AirbFrt	1.20	4.5	11	64	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
17½	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.5	6	140	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ⅛
8¾	6¼	AlaP	dpt.87	12.		34	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
87½	70	AlaP	pf 9	13.		z130	70	70	70	— ⅜
105	86½	AlaP	pf 11	12.		z50	88½	88½	88½	
80	64¼	AlaP	pf 8.28	13.		z20	65	65	65	— ¾
15⅜	13⅜	Alagsco	1.48	11.	8	3	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	— ⅛
42¼	14⅜	Alaskin	.80	1.9	30	446	42⅜	41	41¼	+1¼
36	27⅛	Albanv s	1	3.4	9	25	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
8⅜	6½	Alberto	.36	4.7	9	50	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
45	34¼	Albrtsn	1.20	3.2	7	17	37⅜	37¼	37½	— ⅛
43¼	32⅜	AlcanA	2.40	5.4	5	1473	u44⅜	43	44½	+1½
37¼	22⅜	AlcoStd	1.48e	4.3	6	33	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	Aleadr	.40	6.0	6	59	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	19⅝	AlgCp	1.08a	3.8	6	38	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
28⅞	22	AlgCp	pf2.86	12.		6	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
27	14¼	AlgLud	1.40	5.0	5	123	u28	27¼	28	+1
42½	30	AlgLd	pf 3	7.1		24	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
22⅝	18⅝	AlgLd	pf2.19	12.		76	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
18	14⅛	AlgPw	1.80	12.	7	511	15¾	15¼	15½	
17¼	13⅜	AllenGp	s 1	6.8	6	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
55⅝	24	Allerqn	.60	1.1	20	163	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
48½	27⅜	AlldCh	2	4.2		751	48½	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10¾	AlldMnt	.86	6.9	6	38	12½	12⅜	12½	
22¼	10¾	AlldPd	.60	3.1	10	11	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
27½	20⅞	AlldStr	1.40	6.5	6	69	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅞	AllisCh	2	5.8	6	191	35⅝	34¾	34¾	— ½
18⅜	11¼	AllrAu	.44b	4.3	8	6	15	14⅝	15	
21¾	14⅜	AlphPr	.72e	4.8	7	20	15	15	15	
6¼	4¼	AlphaC	2.80	5.1	4	306	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27½	13¼	AmlSug	1	3.6	u30	128	u29¾	27¾	28¾	+1⅜
45¼	35½	Amax s	1.80	4.0	8	444	44⅞	44	44¾	+ ⅛
60	44½	Amax pf	3	5.2		1	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
32¼	17	Amrce	1.32	5.0	6	22	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
52	31¼	Amrce	pf2.60	6.1		8	43	42½	42½	
48¾	25⅛	AHess	1.40b	3.3	4	1421	42½	41¼	42½	+1½
107½	56¼	AHes	pf3.50	3.8		21	92	90¼	92	+2
14⅝	9¼	AmAir	.40	3.9	3	67	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	AmAir	wt			54	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅜	16½	AAir	pf 2.18	13.		124	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
18¾	12	ABakr	1.20	7.3	8	191	16½	16⅛	16½	
67½	47¾	ABrnds	5	7.6	6	86	66⅝	66	66⅝	
33½	28¼	ABrd	pf2.75	9.6		10	29	28¾	28¾	
35⅛	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67	7.9		21	34	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
47¾	32⅜	ABdcst	1.60	4.1	7	667	39⅝	38⅝	39½	+ ⅜
16	13	ABldM	.78	5.7	6	18	14	13¾	13¾	
41⅜	33¼	AmCan	2.90	8.3	5	194	35	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅛
22¼	17½	ACan	pf1.75	9.7		58	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
7¼	2¾	ACnstry			26	19	5¾	5¾	5¾	
33⅜	24⅜	ACyan	1.60	5.1	9	1239	32⅜	31	31½	— ⅛
18⅜	8¼	AmDist			73	104	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
27	17¼	ADT	1.16	5.8	8	127	20⅝	19¾	20	+ ¼
23½	17½	AEIPw	2.22	12.	8	1131	18¾	18	18	
36¾	27¾	AmExp	1.80	5.9	6	1198	31½	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	8¼	AFamil	.60b	5.8	4	118	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
22½	17⅜	AGIBd	2e	11.		44	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
21¾	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.1		25	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
38⅜	25½	AGnCs	1.40	2.8	6	642	35⅝	34	35⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	10¾	AHerit	1.48	3.5	8	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
24½	14⅛	AHoist	1.12	.5.1	6	341	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ⅛
29½	24⅜	AHome	1.60	5.7	11	3136	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
131	110½	AHome	pf 2	1.6		2	124¼	124¼	124¼	+ ¼
35¼	23⅜	AmHosp	.80	2.4	12	758	33⅜	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	AmInvt	.40	4.6	6	80	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
33½	24½	AMI s	.80	2.5	12	168	32	31¾	31¾	
9¼	4¾	AmMotrs	.07e	1.0	3	569	7	6¾	7	
48½	36	ANatR	3.20	7.0	11	182	47¾	46	46	—1¼
31½	19½	ASLFI	n.80b	3.2	4	41	26⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅜
19⅜	10⅝	AShip	.80e	5.4	30	101	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
58⅛	39½	AStand	3.40	6.2	8	89	57¾	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	AStnrl	.32	3.8	8	350	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr	.80	3.0	4	126	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
64¼	51⅜	ATT	5	9.4	7	22201	53¼	52⅝	53	— ⅛
67⅜	54¼	ATT	pf 4	7.1		9	56½	56¼	56¼	— ¼
47⅜	38⅝	ATT	pf 3.64	8.9		5	40⅝	40¾	40¾	— ¼
49⅛	40	ATT	pf 3.74	8.9		15	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	10¾	AWatWk	.92	7.1	4	9	13	12⅞	13	
19	14⅜	AWat	pfI.43	8.7		z100	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
13⅜	11	AWat	pf1.25	12.		z400	10½	d10½	10½	— ⅛
13¾	11	AWat	pf1.25	11.		z450	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
21	11½	Ameron	1.20	6.6	5	15	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
14⅜	11¼	AmesD	.40b	2.8	5	62	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
46⅝	29⅛	Ametek	2	4.3	11	36	u46¾	46⅜	46¾	+ ⅛
23½	23¾	Ametek	wi		24	u23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼	
25⅛	16	Amfac	1.20	5.2	5	184	23⅜	23	23¼	
41	29½	AMPInc	76	1.9	13	205	41	40⅝	40½	— ¾
23⅜	13½	Amoco	.60	2.8	9	8	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
20½	14	Ampex	.20	1.0	11	249	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
7⅛	3	AmrepCp		12		28	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	14¼	Amstar	1.35	7.8	8	76	19⅜	19⅛	19¾	— ¼
7¾	4½	Amsti	pf .68	10.		13	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
43	32¼	Amsted	2.20	5.8	6	67	38	37½	37¾	— ⅜
25	14	Analog	s		13	36	22¾	22¼	23½	
18⅜	14⅛	Analyt	s1.20	7.6	5	88	16⅛	15¾	15¾	
25	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	4.7	7	x128	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
7⅜	5½	Angelica	.34	5.2	6	25	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
22¼	8⅜	Anixter	.40	1.7	8	236	u24	22¾	24	+ 1⅛
39¼	18⅜	Apache	s.40	1.8	16	93	36⅝	36¼	36½	— ⅛
81¼	64¾	ApPw	pf8.12	12.		z10	65	65	65	
26	22½	ApPw	pf2.65	11.		2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
12½	6¼	ApldDig		8		97	8½	8¼	8¼	
13	6½	ApplMg		11		248	u13½	12⅝	13½	+ ⅜
27⅜	18½	Arcata	1.28	5.3	6	52	24¼	23½	24	
35	28¾	Arcat	pf 2	6.3		1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
31¼	24½	Arcat	pf2.16	7.9		1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
30⅜	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	.7	15	588	u30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	ArctEn	.10e	1.6	14	69	6¾	5⅞	6½	— ⅛
21¼	16⅞	ArizPS	2	11.	7	232	18	17¾	17⅞	
109	96½	ArlPpf	10.70	11.		z300	101½	101½	101½	
12¼	8	ArkBst	.68b	6.9	67	36	8¾	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
26⅛	25¼	ArkLGs	s1.24	4.6	11	327	u27½	26	26¾	+1¼
4	1⅜	ArlenRty			7	45	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Armada		6	23	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
27½	19	Armco	1.50	5.9	5	226	25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
35	26	Arm	pf 2.10	6.6		16	32	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
19	14⅜	ArmCk	1.10	6.5	7	249	17½	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	17½	ArmRu	1.20	6.5	4	20	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
22⅜	18	AroCorp	1b	5.2	5	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
30¼	9⅛	ArrowE	.20r	.4	8	241	u31½	29¼	31¼	+2¼
16½	11	Arvin	1.12	9.5	4	137	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
26¾	20	Arvin	pf	2.	9	12	25⅜	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅜
31½	13⅜	Asarco	1a	3.3	4	794	30⅞	30¼	30½	— ⅛
45½	32¾	AshlOil	s 2.20	5.5	7	418	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ⅜
21½	15¾	AsdDG	1.50	7.5	6	90	20¼	20¼	20½	
22⅜	17⅜	Athlone	1.20	6.2	5	36	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
20¾	16¾	AtCvF	1.84	10.	7	90	17⅞	17½	17¾	— ⅛
62½	52¼	AtlRich	2.80	3.4	10	2873	u53¾	52	52⅝	+ ⅜
46½	37¼	AtlRc	pf3.75	9.9		z350	39¾	38	38	—1½
98¼	62½	AtlRc	pf2.80	2.8		7	u98¼	98	98¾	+1
20⅛	9⅜	AtlasCp			95	143	14½	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
41	28½	AutoDta	.64	1.7	16	200	37¾	36¾	37⅝	+ ⅜
28½	18⅜	AvcoCp	1.20	4.4	3	1451	27¼	26¼	27	+1

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
57	39½	Avco	pf 3.20	5.9		15	54½	53¾	54½	+2
71	49½	Avco	pf 4.20	6.2		14	68	66	68	+2
21½	13⅜	Avery	.60	3.3	7	71	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	14⅜	Avnet	.80	3.2	6	1282	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ ¼
56	37¼	Avon	2.80	6.9	10	956	40¾	40¾	40½	
22½	10	Aydin			14	59	22	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
			— B—B—B —							
63¾	10¼	BAV Llq	52c			1	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mfg				41	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	6⅛	Bache	.50a	4.9	7	84	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
58	29⅜	BakrInt	.60	1.1	17	262	56⅞	56½	56½	— ⅜
40½	19⅜	BaldwU	1.20	3.8	7	50	32½	31¾	31¾	— ¼
60	30	BldU	pf 2.06	4.3		14	47¾	47¾	47¾	
28⅜	20¾	BallCo	1.40	5.4	5	7	24⅜	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf	s.10	.3	24	870	36	35⅜	35¼	— ⅝
26	21⅛	BallGE	2.44	11.	6	177	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
26	18¼	BanCal	.92	3.5	6	126	u26¼	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11⅜	Bandag	.60	3.6	9	x67	16⅝	16½	16½	
29⅜	19¼	BangPnt	.80	3.2	4	52	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ¼
40¼	27⅜	BanP	pf 2	5.7		3	35	35	35	+ ½
43¼	31⅝	BkNY	2.72	7.2	5	124	38½	38	38	— ¼
16	12⅜	BkpfVa	1.16	8.4	4	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
38⅞	24	BnkAm	1.32	5.2	6	1477	26¼	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	32⅜	BankTr	3.30	7.7	5	278	43	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
28	22¼	BkTr	pf2.50	10.		6	25	25	25	
49	40	BkTr	pf4.22	9.9		1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
14	7⅝	Banner	.14	1.7	7	122	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
58¾	24¼	Barber	1.60	3.3	11	35	49½	48½	48⅝	+ ¼
15⅜	10¼	BaratCR	.36	2.8	18	116	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	15½	BarnGp	s.80	4.5	5	25	18½	17⅝	17⅞	— ½
		BarnBk	n 1	5.0	5	71	20½	20¼	20¼	
23¾	14⅜	BarryW	s.52	2.3	12	82	23¼	22¾	23	+ ¼
38½	23½	Bausch	s 1	2.5	12	914	u40	39⅜	39¼	+1
49½	35¾	BaxlTry	.50	1.0	15	265	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ½
15¾	3¼	BayCoIP				119	7	6¾	7	
27⅜	18¾	BayStG	2.20	9.0	7	28	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
13	9⅛	BaykCIg	.48	3.8	7	11	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
38	26	Bearing	.92	3.0	9	53	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
24¼	19¼	BeatFd	1.20	5.6	8	728	21½	21¼	21⅜	
50¼	41	Beat	pf 3.38	7.8		160	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ⅜
32½	20	Beckm	.32	1.0	18	367	31¾	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅜
34½	27¾	BechD	.92	2.7	11	688	34	33¾	34	
48¾	31⅛	Beech	1	2.1	14	110	u49¼	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅛	Beker			8	300	u14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
47¾	24⅝	BelcoP	s 1	2.3	8	285	43¼	41⅞	43¼	+1⅝
30⅜	19⅜	Belden	1.40	5.7	5	23	28¼	28	28	—
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b	5.1	6	11	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
24⅜	14¾	BellHow	.96	4.2	14	139	22⅞	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	15⅞	BellInd	.80b	1.6	7	110	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	15⅞	BellCd	s1.64			1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
30½	19⅜	Bemis	1.40	5.0	5	36	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
45	35⅝	Bendix	2.84	7.3	5	405	39¼	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
32¼	22⅛	BenfCp	2	7.3	6	872	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	BengtB			14	374	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP			9	127	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
29½	22	BestPd	.24	1.8	8	177	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	19¼	BethSt	1.60	7.5	3	1379	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	19¼	BktT	.56	2.5	5	125	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	14½	Binney	.92	4.8	11	45	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	16⅞	BisFSL	s		7	78	u26¼	25⅝	26	+1⅛
25¼	16¼	BlackDr	.68	2.8	11	991	24⅜	23¾	24¼	+1⅛
24½	16⅜	BlairJn	s 1	5.1	6	38	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
25½	13¼	BlissL	1.10	5.4	6	26	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
27¼	20⅜	BlckHR	1.60	6.3	9	145	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
35¼	19¾	BlueB	1.60	4.6	6	111	35¼	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
14¾	7¼	Bluebrd	.28	1.9	7	13	u14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	BobbieBr			5	84	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
51¼	37¼	Boeing	s1.40a	2.9	7	2171	49¼	48¾	48⅝	
48⅝	26⅛	BoiseC	1.50	4.8	5	175	32⅝	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	24⅛	Borden	1.82	7.4	6	138	25⅞	25⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
37¼	26¼	BorgW	2.30	6.5	5	343	35⅝	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	Bormns	.20e	4.7	7	61	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
24¾	19⅜	BosEd	2.44	12.	6	93	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
86¼	70¼	BosE	pf8.88	12.		x570	72½	72	72	
11¾	9	BosE	pr1.17	12.		18	9¾	9¾	9⅝	— ⅛
14¼	11¼	BosE	pr1.46	13.		10	11¾	11¾	11⅝	
14⅜	6¾	Bralniff	.20	2.4	10	2330	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
56⅝	25⅛	BraunC	.80	1.5	17	78	55⅜	54¾	54¾	— ⅜
25⅝	24½	BrigSt	1.20	4.8	6	15	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
38¼	31	BristM	1.44	3.9	11	768	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅛
44	35½	BristM	pf 2	4.9		2	41	41	41	+ ½
35¼	17½	BritPet	1.02e	3.2	6	792	32	31½	31⅜	— ⅛
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.88	7.9	11	42	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25	18⅜	BkyUG	2.02	9.5	6	27	21¼	20⅝	21¼	— ⅛
26½	23⅜	BkUG	pf2.47	10.		6	24¼	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
25	16	BwnSh	1	3.9	6	161	u26	25	25¼	+ ¼
19½	8⅜	Brown	.30	1.7	5	x13	18½	18	18⅛	— ½
28¾	22½	BwnGp	2	7.9	4	31	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	11	BwnFer	.70	4.8	9	529	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	6⅜	Brnswk	.80	5.9	6	582	13⅝	13¾	13½	+ ⅛
30¼	24⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40	9.1		20	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
26¾	17½	BrshW	s 1	4.1	8	95	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.1	7	126	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
6½	5⅛	BudgC	pf.60	11.		8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
37¾	24⅛	BuffO	1.80	5.6	7	5	32¼	32	32⅛	
16⅛	9¼	Bundy	1	9.4	7	24	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
19⅜	16	BunkrHl	1.96	12.		3	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
29⅜	13⅜	BunkR	.84	2.9	8	260	28½	27	28½	+1¾
31	18⅜	BnkR	pf1.50	5.4		8	28	27¾	28	+1
18½	15	BurlInd	1.40	8.4	6	425	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
65	35¾	BurlNo	2.10	3.4	9	225	58½	57⅝	57⅝	— ¾
7½	5⅝	BrlNo	pf 2.50	5.0		19	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
58¼	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.5		75	53	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
33⅜	18¼	Burndy	1	3.2	10	33	31¼	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
7½	2⅜	BrnsRL			17	461	6¼	5⅝	6	
83	64⅜	Burrgh	2.20	2.7	12	514	82	81¼	81½	— ½
25¾	14	Butlrin	s.80	3.2	8	5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
15	6⅞	Buttes			81	1362	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
			— C—C—C —							
38¼	27	CBI Ind	s1a	2.7	13	68	37⅞	36¾	37	—1⅛
56¼	44⅛	CBS	2.80	5.5	7	578	51¼	50	51	+1
10¼	5⅜	CCI		5	172	74	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
60¼	25⅝	CIT	2.60	4.9	7	177	53	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
54¼	51¼	CIT	wd		54	209	53¼	53¼	53¼	
12⅜	7¼	CLC	.24	2.8	31	35	8⅝	8⅜	8

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
23⅞	McGEd 1.80	7.0	6	66		26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ¼
22½	McGrH 1.28	4.5	9	240		28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	McIntyr g			29750		58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	—1¼
⅛	McIntyr rt			545		2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12	McLean .64	5.8	13	38		12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
7½	McLoul		3	92		7⅝	7½	7⅝	
11	McMorD .10	.2275		752	us8		52⅝	51¾	+3⅛
10	McNeil .80	5.3	8	11		15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
22⅝	Mead 1.80	7.1	5	112		26	25½	25½	— ½
28¾	Measrx .50	1.4	13	177		35⅝	35	35½	+ ⅛
30½	Medtrn .60	.9	16	123	us3½		62¾	63¼	
25¼	Melville 1.40	5.2	7	186		27⅝	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	Memorex		3	386		22	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	MercBr 1a	2.6	6	58		40	39	39	+ ¼
22⅛	MerTx 81.20	5.1	6	4		23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
61⅜	Merck 2.20	3.1	15	774		74	72⅝	73¼	— ⅛
26⅜	Meredth 1.20	3.4	6	2		35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
15⅛	MerrLy .96	4.9	7	401		20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
34⅝	MesaPet n			1821	us44¼		60⅜	62¼	+1
27¼	MesaRoy n			2171	us42⅝		39½	42	+2½
14⅜	Mesab 1.48e	9.2	11	53		16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
15¼	Mesba .48			51		16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
14⅛	MGM s .60b	2.9	10	432		20⅝	20½	20½	
49⅞	Metrm 3.25	4.5	9	17		71½	71	71½	+ ⅜
26	MidCp 3.90	14.		z50		28	28	28	+1
55	MidEnt 1.80	14.		z50		57½	57½	57½	— ½
55	MidEP pf 8.32	14.		z50		57½	57½	57½	—1½
12½	MichGs 1.30b	9.4	10	23		14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
24½	MidWI pf2.67	10.		11		26	26	26	
21¼	MidWI pf2.12	9.2		14		23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
16½	MidCTel 1.68	9.1	6	43		18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
22	MidCT pf2.06	9.1		3		22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
12¾	MidSUI 1.58	12.	5	1452	us9¾		13	13	
1⅜	MidlndM			6	215		4½	4¾	+ ⅛
16½	MidRes 1.20	4.8	8	135		27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
17⅛	MillerW 1.20	5.9	8	111		21	20½	20½	— ½
19⅜	MillBrd 1	3.2	6	x99		31⅜	30¼	31⅜	+1¼
14½	MillRay .40	2.0	13	24		20½	20⅛	20⅛	
19	MinnGs 1.94	8.9	5	10		21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
48⅜	MMM 2.40	4.7	9	814		51¾	50⅝	51¼	+ ⅛
18	MinPL 1.94	10.	5	87		18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	MirroCp .94	6.5	9	34		14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
26	MisnIns s.68	2.1	8	12		32⅜	31⅞	32	+ ⅜
45½	MoPac	6.4	5	232		51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	— ¼
19⅝	MoPSv 1b	9.1	6	22		21¼	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
19	MoPS pf2.44	13.		4		19	19	19	— ⅛
21¼	MoPS pr2.61	12.		4		21¼	d21	21	— ⅛
35¼	Mobil s	3		5425	us59¾		57⅛	58	+ ⅛
1¼	MobileH			10	58		2¼	2	
11⅞	MdMer .20	1.5	6	146		13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
7⅜	Mohasco .90	10.	9	107		9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
7¾	MohkDfo			17	361	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
11	MohkR 1.20	11.		102		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅛	Monrch s1.20a	5.1	6	8		23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	Monopr .45a	1.6	6	18		28⅜	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
45	Monsan 3.40	5.8	6	298		59¼	58¼	59	+¾
16	MntDU 1.80	9.8	7	51		18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	MonPw 2.04	10.	8	75		20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
14⅛	MonSt 1.80a	10.		73		17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
7⅜	MONY 1.02e	12.	8	71		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
27	MoorM 1.72	2.9	5	57		28⅜	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
43¾	Morgn 3.80	4.0	6	308		46⅝	46⅜	46¾	+ ⅛
18¾	MorKn 1.58	4.3	6	44		36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	MorseSh .72	5.3	4	93		13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
5⅛	MtgTrAm		6	38		7¼	7	7⅛	
25⅜	MarNor 1.40	4.3	9	16		32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
36	Motrola 1.40	2.7	11	648		52⅝	51½	52	+ ½
24½	MtFuel 2.20	7.2	11	240		30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
23	MtStl 2.32	9.8	7	69		23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
6½	Munford	1.4	25	239		7¼	7	7	
4½	Munfd pf.48	8.4		38		4¾	4¾	4¾	
13⅜	Munsng 1.20	10.5	15			10	13⅜	13⅜	
11⅜	MurphC 1.28	8.9	11			14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
.48	MurroOil	1.1	14	450	u91¼		89⅛	90¾	+2¼
14⅛	MurryO 1.20	5.4	7	19		22¼	22⅛	22¼	
11⅜	MutOm 1.44	12.		75		12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
9½	MyersL .50	4.5	7	56		11⅜	11	11	

N—N—N—									
12¾	NCH .64	2.8	10	195		22¾	21¾	22½	+1¼
11⅛	NCNB n .64	4.6	6	121		13⅜	13¾	13⅜	
56⅜	NCR 1.60	2.2	8	346		73⅜	71½	71¾	— ⅜
19¼	NLInd 1.20	3.4	12	1498	us5¼		34¾	34⅝	+ ⅛
19	NLT 1.12	4.8	6	869		24¾	23¾	23¾	— 1
31⅛	NVF s	10%		1095		10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	Nabisco 1.62	7.5	7	184		21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
25½	Nalco 1.36	4.3	10	171		32¼	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	Nasco .20	1.5	8	12		13⅜	13½	13½	+ ⅛
10⅝	Nortco .68	4.4	22	32		16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
28⅜	Nashua 1.50	4.8	6	27		31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
33½	NatAirl .371			41		49½	49	49	
16½	NatCan .72	3.1	5	39		23¼	23¼	23½	
9	NtCtyL .60	4.7	8	31		12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
27½	NtDefr 2	6.9	5	34		29⅜	28⅝	29	
18¼	NatDist 1.80	6.1	7	415		30	29¾	29¾	
64⅜	NDist pf4.25	6.6		z80		64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	
27½	NDist pf2.25	8.2		1		27½	27½	27½	
28⅝	NatFG 2.56	8.7	6	11		29¾	29¼	29¼	
20⅝	NFG pf 2.30	9.9		2		23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
15½	NatGyp 1.48	7.5	4	286		19⅝	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
1⅞	NatHom		18	238		2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	NtLibtr .28	1.5	11	24		19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
16¼	NMdCr s.60	2.4	11	608		25⅜	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
12½	NMedE s.60	2.3	14	339	u26¼		25¾	25⅝	+ ⅛
11	NMineSw .56	4.1	24	21		13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
15⅜	NtPrmkt 1.50	7.8	9	30		19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
18½	NtSemic		12	1108	u36¾		33½	35⅝	— ⅛
14¾	NtSwin 1.08	5.5	8	28		19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
13¼	NtStnd 1.24	6.4	6	194		20¼	19⅝	19⅝	—1½
25¾	NatTSt 2.60	9.4	4	253		27⅝	27¼	27¼	
3⅜	NatTea		6	40		4⅝	4½	4½	
26¾	Natom s1.10	3.5	6	690		32¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
49⅝	Natom pf 4	8.1		97		49¼	d49¼	49½	— ¼
19¾	NavPw s2.12	9.2	7	55		23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
12½	NavP pf1.60	12.		z400		13¼	13¼	13¼	
18½	NavP pf2.30	12.		z510		19¼	19¼	19¼	
15¾	NavP pf1.95	12.		5		14¼	16	16	— ½
19¾	NEngEl 2.36	11.	6	62		22⅜	22	22⅛	— ¼
13½	NEnGE 1.40	12.	5	72		13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17½	NENucl s.36	1.1	19	367		34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜
25	NEnP pf2.76	11.		56		26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
31	NEngT 3.40	10.	7	14		32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
15	NYSEG 1.76	11.	6	122		16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
72	NYS pf 8.80	12.		z600		73½	72¼	73½	+1¼
2½	Newcrp			51		3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7½	Newell n .70	7.7	4	44		9⅜	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
23¾	Newhall .80	1.8	9	67		45½	41⅞	45¼	+3¼
21¼	Newmt 1.20a	3.9	7	279		34¼	33¾	33¾	— ¼
71¼	Newt pf4.50	4.3		8		105½	104¼	105½	+1½
8	Newmrk .28	1.0	16	284		21	28½	20⅝	
12	NiaMP 1.44	12.	6	622		12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	NiaMp1 2.60	12.		z20		21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
56¾	NiaMp7 7.72	12.		z30		63	62	62	— ⅛
9⅜	NiagSh 1.21e	8.1		38	u14⅜		14⅝	14⅜	+ ½
26⅜	NICOR 2.52	7.6	7	114		34	33	33¼	— ¾
26	NICO pf1.90	5.8		1		33	33	33	— ½
21⅝	NorfWn 1.92	7.3	5	313		26¾	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	Norlin 1.60	8.1	4	153		19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	Norris 1.40	5.8	6	50		24⅛	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	NACool .64	1.7	10	18		38½	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	NoAAlrg			349		3¼	3	3⅛	
26⅜	NoAPhil 1.70	6.3	4	102		27¼	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	12.	7	274		9¼	9	9⅛	
11⅞	N NCnSL .70	4.3	4	221		16¾	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
13	NIndPS 1.50	10.	8	145		14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
33⅛	NorNGs 3	5.4	7	110		55¾	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	NoStPw 2.28	10.	6	344		23	22¾	22¾	
41½	NSPw pf4.56	11.		z180		41	d40½	40½	—1
73⅝	NSPw pf7.84	10.		z20		75½	75½	75½	+1¼
29⅞	NorTelg 1			524		46¼	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅜
4⅝	Nthgate g			218		8¼	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
27⅜	Nortrp 1.80	4.2	6	284		44¼	43¾	43¾	—1¼
24½	NwstAirl .80	2.8	7	275		29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.2	6	240		25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
17	NwtEnr s1.30	4.1	7	415		32⅝	31½	31⅝	-
25⅛	NwtInd 2.05	5.9	7	1250		35⅛	34¾	34⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	NwtP pf2.50	12.		34		21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
20¾	NwtP pf2.36	11.		22		21¼	21	21	— ⅜
9⅜	NwtMLf 1e	11.	10	32		9¾	9¾	9¾	
24¼	NwSW 1.80	7.3	5	8		24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
22	Norton 1.60	4.6	7	18	u35⅛		35	35⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	NorSim 1.04b	6.4	7	1869		16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
32½	NorSt pf1.60	4.4		4		36¼	36¼	36¼	+1¼
25½	Nucor's .36	.9	6	139		39⅝	38½	39	— ⅛

— O—O—O —									
17⅜	OKC 1.28	2.2	8	152		54½	53½	54	— ¼
14⅜	Oakind .40	1.0	16	199		39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
15¼	OakiteP 1.28	7.9	7	12		16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
14⅜	OcciPet 1.50	5.7	5	5918		26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
4¾	OccPet wi			488		11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
48⅞	OccIP pf2.60	4.2		4		64¼	64½	64¼	—3⅜
48¼	OccIP pf 4	4.9		7		83⅜	81⅜	81⅜	—3⅝
24¼	OccIP pf 2	4.9		17		50	49½	49½	— ½
17⅝	OccIP pf 3	4.9		2		36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 5	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 6	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 7	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 8	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 9	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 10	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 11	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 12	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 13	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 14	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 15	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 16	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 17	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 18	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 19	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 20	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 21	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 22	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 23	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 24	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 25	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 26	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 27	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 28	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 29	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 30	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 31	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 32	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 33	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 34	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 35	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 36	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 37	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 38	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 39	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 40	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 41	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 42	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 43	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 44	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 45	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 46	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 47	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 48	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 49	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 50	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 51	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 52	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 53	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 54	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 55	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 56	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 57	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 58	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 59	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 60	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 61	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 62	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 63	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 64	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 65	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 66	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 67	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 68	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 69	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 70	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 71	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 72	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 73	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 74	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 75	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 76	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 77	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 78	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 79	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 80	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 81	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 82	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 83	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 84	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 85	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 86	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 87	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 88	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 89	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 90	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 91	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 92	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 93	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 94	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 95	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 96	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 97	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 98	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 99	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼
17⅛	OccIP pf 100	4.9		1		35	35	35	— ¼

P—Q—									
23½	PHH Gp .80	3.4	9	75		22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
12¾	PNBM 1.88e	12.		215	9		8⅝	8⅝	
23⅛	PPG 2	4.7	6	264		30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	
22¾	PSEA		4	66		22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅜
12⅜	PacAS 1.28	12.		25		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21⅛	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	304		23¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
29¼	PacLm 2.24	10.	6	62		21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
40¾	PacLm 2.40	5.1	12	97		47¼	46¾	46⅞	—1⅛
16⅛	PNwTel 1.64	9.7	6	30		17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
17	PacPw 2.04	11.	8	x332		19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	
9¾	PacScle .40	2.7	8	23		15¼	14⅞	15	
12	PacTT 1.40	12.	7	284		12¾	12¾	12¾	
55	PacTT pf 6	11.		z70		55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
10	PacTin 1	5.5	6	13		18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
11¼	PalmW .44	4.8	4	172		9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
15½	PalW pf1.38	9.9		7		13⅝	13	13⅛	
19¾	PalmBc 1.20	7.0	4	36		17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
4¾	Pamida .86i			214		3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
6	PanAm		5	1215		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
37¼	PanEP 3.20	4.8	7	163	u46		64⅝	65	+ ⅛
27	PaperT 1.25	6.4	7	23		19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
22½	Parsons 1.08	5.7	7	93		18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
19	ParkDr s .24	.6	14	613	u39¼		38½	39	— ⅛
23¾	ParHan 1.20	4.3	7	81		28¼	27¾	27¾	—1
17¾	ParkPns 1.36	2.4	8	257		15½	15	15¼	— ⅛
24⅜	PatPl		334	1246		24⅜	23	23⅜	—1¼
26	Paytsnw .68	2.7	8	73		27¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
26½	Peabdy .32	1.4	8	378		22¾	21⅝	22¼	+1½
16⅜	Pemco		76	135		13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
26	PenCan		10	704		24⅛	23¼	24	+ ⅛
12⅜	PenCn prA			1		12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
7¼	PenCn prB			284		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6¼	PenDix		43	631		4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11½	PennCp n.16	2.0	5	426		8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
33⅜	Penney 1.76	6.5	7	1051	

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
December 17, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	1,703	1,686	1,697	1,700	+30
May	1,705	1,690	1,700	1,703	+30
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,700	1,720	+30
Aug	1,715	1,705	1,718	1,716	+30
Oct	1,725	1,720	1,728	1,730	+25
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,715	1,730	+25
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,720	1,740	+25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,730	1,760	+30
753 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,380	1,325	1,355	1,385	+45
Mar	1,348	1,294	1,344	1,346	+41
May	1,340	1,310	1,339	1,342	+35
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	—	+45
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,346	1,380	+36
Dec	1,370	1,370	1,365	1,375	+35
94 lots					

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
December 17, 1979

	Today Bid	Asked	Previous Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	996.00	997.00	970.00	979.50
3 months	1,000.00	1,001.00	984.50	985.00
Cathodes: spot	965.00	970.00	950.00	953.00
3 months	980.00	983.00	965.00	967.00
Tin: spot	7,760.00	7,670.00	7,880.00	7,890.00
3 months	7,480.00	7,470.00	7,570.00	7,575.00
Lead: spot	518.00	520.00	520.00	521.00
3 months	504.00	505.00	505.00	506.00
Zinc: spot	354.50	353.00	350.00	352.00
3 months	361.50	362.00	358.00	359.00
Silver: spot	998.00	1,002.00	941.00	943.00
3 months	1,031.00	1,032.00	969.00	970.00
Aluminium: spot	883.00	884.00	876.00	877.00
3 months	832.00	833.00	826.00	826.00
Nickel: spot	2,830.00	2,840.00	2,820.00	2,840.00
3 months	2,880.00	2,890.00	2,870.00	2,880.00

European Gold Markets

December 17, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	460.60	469.50	+12.70
Zurich	459.50	469.50	+12.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	470.59	476.62	+4.39

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	Feb. 80	May 80	Options for August 1980 start on Jan. 15 1980
460	30.00-32.00	49.00-51.00	
470	25.00-27.00	44.00-46.00	
480	20.00-22.00	39.00-41.00	
490	——	34.00-36.00	
500	——	28.00-30.00	

Gold Trading 459.00-461.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
December 17, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	186.60	180.00	186.10	186.20	180.45	180.50
May	187.50	181.50	186.60	186.75	181.80	181.90
Aug	187.25	182.50	186.25	186.50	182.00	182.25
Oct	186.50	182.00	185.75	185.90	182.00	182.25
7,689 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,510	1,490	1,518	1,523	1,477	1,479
Mar	1,526	1,505	1,522	1,523	1,473	1,474
May	1,522	1,490	1,522	1,524	1,475	1,476
Jly	1,533	1,505	1,530	1,532	1,490	1,492
Sep	1,552	1,526	1,540	1,545	1,505	1,511
Dec	1,564	1,545	1,558	1,565	1,515	1,540
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,570	1,580	1,545	1,570
3,993 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,831	1,822	1,829	1,831	1,830	1,832
Mar	1,656	1,643	1,652	1,655	1,652	1,654
May	1,613	1,600	1,610	1,611	1,608	1,610
Jly	1,596	1,586	1,593	1,594	1,597	1,599
Sep	1,589	1,582	1,584	1,587	1,594	1,597
Nov	1,580	1,580	1,570	1,587	1,580	1,590
5,358 lots of 5 tons.						

Chicago Futures

December 17, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.32½	4.32½	4.25½	4.26½	—.07¼
Mar	4.51	4.51	4.44	4.44½	—.05¾
May	4.53	4.53	4.49½	4.50½	—.03
Jul	4.52	4.54½	4.50½	4.51½	—.02¼
Sep	4.63½	4.65½	4.63	4.63	—.03
Dec	4.77½	4.79½	4.76½	4.79	—.00½

Sales Mon. 13,862.
Total open interest Mon. 55,265, up 808 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.71½	2.72½	2.69	2.69	—.02
Mar	2.85¾	2.86	2.84	2.84¼	—.02¼
May	2.96½	2.96¾	2.95	2.95½	—.02
Jul	3.04¼	3.04¼	3.02½	3.02½	—.02
Sep	3.08	3.08	3.05½	3.05½	—.03
Dec	3.09½	3.09¾	3.07¾	3.08½	—.01¾

Sales Fri. 27,977.
Total open interest Fri. 159,085, off 2,283 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.64	6.66	6.58½	6.59¼	—.09¼
Mar	6.89	6.89	6.81½	6.82½	—.09¼
May	7.08	7.09	7.03	7.03½	—.08
Jul	7.26	7.26	7.20	7.20	—.08¾
Aug	7.32	7.32	7.26½	7.26½	—.08¾
Sep	7.32	7.33	7.30	7.30	—.08½
Nov	7.42	7.44	7.38½	7.38¾	—.07½
Jan	7.55½	7.57	7.53½	7.53½	—.07

Sales: Fri. 26,730.
Total open interest Fri. 136,590, up 2,205 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	189.20	189.50	188.70	189.50	—.08
Jan	190.50	190.50	188.60	189.10	—1.90
Mar	191.00	191.80	189.60	189.80	—2.50
May	193.60	194.30	193.00	193.00	—1.70
Jul	198.00	198.00	196.60	196.70	—1.60
Aug	199.50	199.80	199.30	199.30	—1.20
Sep	201.80	201.80	201.50	201.50	—1.20
Oct	205.00	205.00	204.00	204.20	—1.20
Dec	208.50	208.50	207.50	208.00	—1.30
Jan	209.50	209.50	209.50	209.50	—1.50

Sales Fri. 7,368.
Total open interest Fri. 53,675, off 360 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	25.40	25.50	25.25	25.43	—.12
Jan	25.15	25.20	24.99	25.03	—.27
Mar	25.25	25.30	25.00	25.07	—.31
May	25.30	25.40	25.10	25.18	—.29
Jul	25.55	25.55	25.30	25.38	—.30
Aug	25.55	25.60	25.45	25.48	—.22
Sep	25.70	25.70	25.50	25.55	—.20
Oct	25.65	25.65	25.55	25.55	—.20
Dec	25.85	25.85	25.65	25.65	—.30
Jan	25.70	25.70	25.60	25.60	—.30

Sales Fri. 13,534.
Total open interest Wed. 65,973, up 458 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.44	1.44½	1.42½	1.42½	—.02¼
Mar	1.58	1.58	1.56	1.56¼	—.02
May	1.66¼	1.66¼	1.64½	1.64½	—.02¼
Jul	1.71¼	1.71¼	1.69½	1.69½	—.02
Sep	1.74½	1.74½	1.74¼	1.74¼	—.01¼

Sales Fri. 250.
Total open interest Fri. 5,184, off 10 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	68.40	69.35	67.75	67.77	—.43
Jan	70.42	71.15	70.25	71.07	+.65
Feb	71.70	73.00	71.70	72.95	+1.38
Apr	73.40	74.30	73.30	74.27	+1.22
Jun	74.85	75.40	74.50	75.27	+.97
Aug	73.75	74.50	73.75	74.40	+.90
Oct	72.90	73.00	72.15	72.40	+.28
Dec	73.50	73.60	73.20	73.50	+.55

Est. sales: 22,563; sales Fri. 20,079.
Total open interest Fri. 63,513, up 1,543 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	84.10	85.35	84.10	85.32	+1.15
Mar	85.20	86.65	85.20	86.50	+1.45
Apr	86.00	87.45	86.00	87.37	+1.32
May	86.05	87.55	86.05	87.40	+1.08
Aug	86.40	86.95	86.00	86.95	+1.10
Sep	86.00	86.00	86.00	86.00	+.20
Oct				85.30	
Nov	86.00	86.00	86.00	86.00	+.10

Est. sales: 2,671; sales Fri. 2,186.
Total open interest Fri. 13,443, up 367 from Thur.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	42.30	42.55	41.75	41.92	—.13
Feb	44.65	44.90	43.70	44.00	—.12
Apr	42.25	42.65	41.35	41.80	—.20
Jun	45.50	45.72	44.40	44.97	—.28
Jul	46.40	46.60	45.30	45.75	—.35
Aug	45.00	45.20	44.30	44.47	—.23
Oct	44.10	44.70	43.30	43.40	—.37
Dec	44.75	45.00	44.10	44.10	—.85
Feb				45.25	+.20

Est. sales: 8,218; sales Fri. 5,973.
Total open interest Fri. 25,492, up 291 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	51.70	52.90	51.10	52.20	+.83
Mar	52.00	53.30	51.60	52.47	+.60
May	53.25	54.60	53.20	54.05	+.93
Jul	54.50	55.80	54.20	55.15	+.93
Aug	54.00	54.55	53.10	54.00	+1.00

Est. sales: 6,966; sales Fri. 7,657.
Total open interest Fri. 26,020, up 223 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cnts pr lb;					
Jan	45.00	45.00	44.90	44.90	+.80
Feb	45.05	45.10	45.00	45.00	
Mar	44.85	45.50	44.50	44.50	—.10
Apr	44.90	45.00	44.02	44.02	

Sales Fri. 68.
Total open interest Fri. 715, off 34 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Dec	61.25	61.25	60.00	60.00	—1.25
Jan	58.70	58.70	58.50	58.50	
Feb				56.00	
Mar				57.45	
Apr	55.30	55.30	54.10	54.10	—1.60

Est. sales: 15; sales Fri. 8.
Total open interest Fri. 144, off 20 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	216.50	217.90	215.30	217.80	+1.10
Mar	224.00	224.80	222.50	224.50	—.20
May	226.50	227.50	226.20	227.40	+.70
Jul	227.00	228.50	226.80	228.00	+.40
Sep	227.00	228.50	226.80	228.00	+1.70

Est. sales: 1,395; sales Fri. 2,757.
Total open interest Fri. 10,262, up 256 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jan	188.00	188.50	186.40	186.40	—1.60
Mar	191.00	191.50	189.60	190.20	—2.70
May	194.00	195.00	193.00	194.00	—2.00
Jul	197.50	197.50	196.50	196.90	—1.90
Sep	199.00	199.00	197.70	198.40	—1.60
Nov	198.50	198.50	198.00	198.00	—1.70
Jan				200.00	—1.00
Mar				202.00	—1.50

Sales: Fri. 248.
Total open interest Fri. 4,222, up 21 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	87.77	88.00	87.71	87.87	+.09
Mar	88.79	89.12	88.67	89.03	+.18
Jun	89.76	90.08	89.62	89.97	+.19
Sep	90.38	90.59	90.20	90.56	+.18
Dec	90.65	90.78	90.50	90.77	+.09
Mar	90.68	90.87	90.62	90.87	+.10
Jun	90.69	90.90	90.69	90.90	+.10
Sep	90.76	90.97	90.74	90.97	+.17

Est. sales: 11,024; sales Fri. 11,229.
Total open interest Fri. 38,469, off 748 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA 8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	77-18	78-05	77-15	78-00	+07
Mar	77-29	78-21	77-18	78-17	+16
Jun	78-13	79-02	78-02	78-30	+15
Sep	78-27	79-18	78-18	79-12	+12
Dec	78-31	79-21	78-24	79-16	+12
Mar	79-08	79-15	79-00	79-14	+15
Jun	78-19	79-10	78-16	79-09	+15
Sep	79-03	79-03	78-22	79-00	+12
Dec	78-04	78-28	78-04	78-28	+15
Mar	78-18	78-20	78-12	78-20	+11
Jun	78-12	78-14	78-06	78-14	+11

Sales: Fri. 10,702 contracts.
Total open interest Thurs. 85,230, up 748 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec				14.85	—.01
Mar	12.74	12.74	12.46	12.58	—.03
Jun	11.40	11.45	11.33	11.45	+.02
Sep	10.45	10.45	10.32	10.35	—.10

Sales Fri. 84 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 551, off 6 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Dec	80-20	81-15	80-20	81-15	+17
Mar	81-10	82-02	81-01	81-31	+17
Jun	81-30	82-20	81-22	82-20	+17
Sep	82-16	83-05	82-09	83-03	+14
Dec	82-18	83-11	82-18	83-09	+11
Mar	82-27	83-14	82-20	83-08	+09
Jun	82-16	83-11	82-15	83-07	+12
Sep	82-22	83-08	82-22	83-02	+10
Dec	82-26	83-05	82-26	83-08	+10
Mar	82-07	83-02	82-07	82-30	+10
Jun	82-20	82-31	82-20	82-27	+12

Sales Fri. 15,294 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 87,132, up 1,438 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8529	.8535	.8510	.8510	—25
Dec	.8550	.8559	.8528	.8529	—20
Mar	.8565	.8590	.8550	.8551	—11
Jun	.8602	.8610	.8575	.8580	—20
Sep	.8590	.8590	.8575	.8575	—10

Est sales 1,461; sales Fri. 2,657.
Total open interest Fri. 8,392, off 312 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.2040	2.2050	2.1970	2.2015	—135
Mar	2.1950	2.1980	2.1895	2.1940	—100
Jun	2.1860	2.1880	2.1820	2.1860	—110
Sep	2.1760	2.1810	2.1760	2.1780	—120

Est sales 2,767; sales Fri. 4,627.
Total open interest Fri. 10,645, up 464 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5760	.5760	.5748	.5750	—17
Mar	.5850	.5857	.5838	.5851	+16
Jun	.5940	.5947	.5925	.5940	+05
Sep	.6000	.6000	.6000	.6005	—01

Est sales 2,332; sales Fri. 2,409;
Total open interest Fri. 9,678, up 382 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004140	.004210	.004140	.004176	+84
Mar	.004228	.004259	.004223	.004257	+98
Jun	.004270	.004320	.004270	.004305	+85
Sep	.004330	.004385	.004330	.004385	+90

Est sales 1,984; sales Fri. 999.
Total open interest Fri. 2,860, off 108 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6240	.6240	.6210	.6218	—02
Mar	.6378	.6389	.6345	.6371	+13
Jun	.6510	.6527	.6474	.6494	+06
Sep	.6632	.6645	.6605	.6625	+20

Est sales 1,434; sales Fri. 2,664.
Total open interest Fri. 9,848, off 273 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

December 17, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	6.42	6.42	6.32	6.32	—0.50
Apr	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	—0.50
May	8.23	8.23	8.23	8.23	—0.50

Est. sales 316; sales Fri. 492.
Total open interest Fri. 4,833, off 165 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	214.50	216.00	214.00	214.25	+0.20
Mar	191.00	192.45	191.00	191.56	—0.77
May	183.25	185.00	182.50	183.96	—0.03
Jul	180.50	183.00	180.50	182.06	—0.25
Sep	181.00	182.50	181.00	181.50	—0.18
Dec	178.50	178.50	178.50	178.25	+0.74
Mar	176.00	176.00	176.00	173.65	—1.80

Est. sales 1,705; sales Fri. 2,131.
Total open interest Fri. 16,917, up 316 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	16.30	16.52	16.29	16.52	+0.50
May	16.45	16.75	16.44	16.75	+0.50
Jul	16.45	16.82	16.42	16.72	+0.39
Sep	16.40	16.70	16.40	16.61	+0.26
Oct	16.35	16.64	16.35	16.52	+0.26
Mar	16.34	16.68	16.33	16.56	+0.31
May	16.35	16.65	16.35	16.55	+0.32

Est. sales 13,150; sales Fri. 20,679.
Total open interest Fri. 85,489, up 00 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	138.50	138.50	133.25	135.00	+0.30
Mar	141.75	142.75	141.15	142.75	+4.00
May	142.50	143.35	142.00	143.35	+4.00
Jul	142.50	144.45	142.50	144.45	+4.00
Sep	144.00	145.35	144.00	145.45	+3.95
Mar	3.276	3.261	3.260	3.260	

Est. sales 1,211; sales Fri. 774.
Total open interest Fri. 7,072, up 47 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	99.80	100.30	99.30	99.40	+0.10
Mar	100.45	101.30	100.40	100.45	+0.35
May	101.60	101.80	101.20	101.50	+0.60
Jul	102.50	102.60	102.50	102.50	+0.40
Jan	99.50	99.80	99.25	99.20	+0.30

Est. sales 800; sales Fri. 1,212.
Total open interest Fri. 9,920, up 255 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	73.25	73.25	72.50	72.84	—0.17
May	74.30	74.60	73.85	74.35	
Jul	75.70	75.80	75.30	75.55	—0.15
Oct	74.70	74.70	74.15	74.40	+0.05
Dec	73.20	73.45	73.00	73.05	+0.03
Mar	74.80	75.00	74.70	74.80	+0.30

Est. sales 8,550; sales Fri. 12,000.
Total open interest Fri. 41,555, up 704 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	103.50	104.00	101.50	103.00	—1.00
Jan	99.50	101.00	99.50	99.90	—1.60
Mar	101.00	102.30	99.80	100.70	—1.40
May	100.00	101.00	99.80	99.60	—1.40
Jul	100.00	100.80	98.80	99.50	—1.30
Sep	100.00	100.80	99.50	99.60	—1.20
Dec	100.00	101.10	99.50	99.60	—1.20
Mar	100.20	100.20	100.00	99.90	—1.25
May	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.35	—1.05
Jul	101.00	101.00	101.00	100.66	—1.05

Est. sales 5,000; sales Fri. 8,774.
Total open interest Fri. 64,885, off 184 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Dec	2281.0	2245.0	2193.0	2235.0	+70.00
Jan	2215.0	2225.0	2210.0	2246.5	+65.50
Mar	2280.0	2325.0	2267.0	2315.0	+77.00
May	2322.0	2360.0	2228.0	2354.5	+81.50
Jul	2345.0	2400.0	2338.0	2392.5	+85.50
Sep	2390.0	2435.0	2388.0	2430.5	+95.00
Dec	2448.0	2477.5	2435.0	2477.5	+100.00
Jan	2465.0	2492.5	2452.5	2492.5	+100.00
Mar	2478.0	2521.0	2478.0	2521.0	+100.00

Est. sales 10,800; sales Fri. 6,177.
Total open interest Fri. 138,114, off 490 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	574.00	585.90	572.00	583.90	[illegible]
Apr	547.00	585.60	571.10	583.40	[illegible]
Jul	576.00	590.00	575.00	588.20	[illegible]
Oct	582.00	593.00	578.50	594.50	[illegible]
Jan	596.00	596.00	584.00	596.80	[illegible]

Est. sales 1,982; sales Fri. 1,816.
Total open interest Fri. 8,283, off 34 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Dec	472.00	472.00	468.00	468.20	[illegible]
Feb	480.50	483.20	478.00	479.00	[illegible]
Apr	492.00	495.50	490.50	491.00	[illegible]
Jun	505.00	507.00	502.50	502.80	[illegible]
Aug	513.00	518.10	513.00	514.00	[illegible]
Oct	528.00	529.00	525.00	526.00	[illegible]
Dec	535.20	541.00	535.20	535.00	[illegible]
Feb	548.00	550.50	546.00	546.00	[illegible]
Apr	561.00	561.00	556.00	556.00	[illegible]
Jun	570.00	572.00	561.50	567.20	[illegible]
Aug	583.50	583.50	578.00	577.80	[illegible]

Est. sales 36,008; sales Fri. [illegible]
Total open interest Fri. [illegible] from Thur.

Cash Prices

December 17, 1979

Commodity and unit		
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	[illegible]	[illegible]
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead Spot, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper elect., lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin (Straits), lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver N.Y., oz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold N.Y., oz	[illegible]	[illegible]

Commodity Indexes

December 17, 1979

	Close
Moody's	1,329.00 f
Reuters	1,780.50
Dow Jones Spot	417.83
D.J. Futures	426.24

Monday's New Highs and Lows

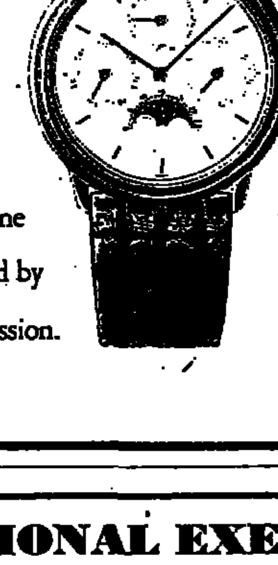
NEW HIGHS—171

ASA	GCACorp wi
AVXCp s	GalvstHou n
Acme Clev	GenDynams
Adams Exp	GnDyn 4.25pf
AirProd	GenSignal
AlcanAlum	Geosrce
AlleghLud	GettyOil
Amal Sug	GiddLewis
Ametek	GiffdHill s
Ametek wi	Grumman Cp
Anbder Bro	Gulf Oil
Appld Mag	HorteHnk
ArchDan M	Hecla Mng
ArkLaGs s	Heublein
Arrow Elect	HiShear
AHRichfl	HospCpA
AHRh 2.80pf	HousNa Gas
Avnet Ipf	HuffyCp s
BanCalTr	Humana
BauschLb s	Hutton EF
BeechAir	Inexco Oil
Beker Ind	KanebSvc
BiscayFSL s	LearPetrl n
Bluebird In	Litton Ind
Bwn Sharpe	Littnlc pf
CPC Intl	Litton pfA
Callah Mng	Loral Corp
Centex Corp	Lubrizol
CentLaEn	MACOM s
CessnaAir	Macy RH
ChespkVa s	Madisn Fd
CinMilcrn s	MngtAsst n
Cities Svc	Martin M
CoastSt Gas	McMoranOil
CoastStGas w	Medtron
Comptrvsn s	MesaPet n
ConeMills	MesaRoy n
Conocolnc	Mobil s
Corelnd s	Murphy Oil
Crown Zell	NL Ind
Daniel Ind	NatMedEnt s
Divers Ind	Nat Semicn
DomeMn gs	Niagra Shre
EGGInc	NortonCo
ESystm s	Over Shipbg
Engelh Min	PanhEPL
EngMinCh wi	ParkerDrls
Enserch	PetrolRes
ExCellO	PetRes 1.73pf
Fairchild	Phila Sub
FedExpress	PhilipsPet
FstMiss Cp	PioneerCp s
Fisher Sci	PopeProd
FluorCp s	PrimeMot s
FostrWhlr s	ProdRsch s
FreeprtMn s	Rapid Amer
GCA Corp	RapAm 3pfB

NEW LOWS—27

AmWatr pfA	IllPw 4.70pf
CwE 1.90pf	IndiM 2.15pf
CnPw 2.50pr	IndiM 2.75pf
CnPw 2.43pf	LiggGrp 7pf
DetE 9.32pf	LILCo pfB
DillonCos s	Macy pfA
ElMemM pf	MoPS 2.41pr
GTFl pfB	Natomas pfB
HoovrUniv	NSPw 4.56pf

"We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100", he said.



His eyes twinkled. The finely-edged gold case gleamed in his hand.

This was no ordinary watch.

Its exquisitely enamelled face showed the day, the month and the phases of the moon as well as the time and date.

The man explained how months of craftsmanship had made this perpetual calendar one of the most sophisticated and accurate timepieces ever created by the human hand.

Except for one small omission.

"Following the normal four-year cycle," he elaborated, "2100 should be a leap year. But it's not. It happens to be the one year in centuries in which our calendar catches up. There'll be no February 29th in 2100."

"That will make it difficult," I commented, "for any lovely young lady wanting to propose to me".

He glanced at me quizzically over the top of his spectacles.

"Unless you forget to make the adjustment," he said solemnly.

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET — GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — KUNZ & Cie.
LONDON: ASPREY — GARRARD — GRAFF
PARIS: ALDEBERT — CLERC — FRED
ROME: BEDETTI — BULGARI
ZURICH: GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — MEISTER

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

December 17, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Gulf Oil	732,300	36⅝	+1¼
Occident Pet	591,800	26⅝	—⅝
Exxon	552,500	57	+⅛
Mobil s	542,500	58	+⅛
Texas Intl	410,200	19⅝	+1⅛
SearsRoeb	390,400	19	+⅛
Warn Lamb	384,500	19⅝	—⅜
Texaco Inc	338,200	29⅝	+⅜
Braniff Intl	333,000	8½	—⅜
Howrd John	320,600	22⅝	+⅞
Am Home	313,600	27⅞	—¼
Data Genl	308,200	52⅝	—1⅞
DowChem	303,700	33⅝	+⅜
IBM s	278,700	65⅝	—⅝
Pennzoil s	278,000	39	—¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	43.94	48.99
Advanced	860	994
Volume Up (millions)	23.39	27.51
Declined	708	553
Volume Down (millions)	14.39	8.49
Unchanged	399	395
Total issues	1,967	1,942
New highs	171	118
New lows	27	29

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	843.17	851.54	838.05	844.62	+1.87
20 Trn	254.43	257.50	252.39	254.38	+0.14
15 Util	109.37	110.76	109.00	109.74	+0.27
65 Stk	301.21	304.53	299.35	301.65	+0.54

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	62.73	62.52	62.61	+0.26
Industrials	71.28	70.99	71.05	+0.34
Transp.	51.19	51.09	51.18	+0.18
Utilities	37.38	37.30	37.32	+0.02
Finance	63.53	63.28	63.41	+0.22

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
December 14	145,109	371,746	2,209
December 13	132,436	352,364	1,621
December 12	134,911	335,226	1,609
December 11	140,211	352,423	1,976
December 10	136,819	356,647	1,758

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	563,600	24½	+1⅜
Amlsroeli s	272,800	3	+⅜
CKPet	177,000	24	+1
TubosMex s	175,300	8⅝	+⅛
AsameraO g	138,400	19⅝	+¾
McCull Oil	136,700	11	+1
GulfCan g	131,900	103½	+4
DomePetr gs	113,500	42	+1½
Wainoco s	112,900	31⅝	+3⅝
ImperOilA g	108,900	37⅛	+¾

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	7.08	6.97
Advanced	347	352
Volume Up (millions)	4.86	3.92
Declined	281	253
Volume Down (millions)	1.47	2.15
Unchanged	254	250
Total Issues	882	855
New highs	N.A.	56
New lows	N.A.	9

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
244.70	240.60	244.15	+3.54

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the December 17, 1979 closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies *in the national currencies of each of the following financial* centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swissf.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9155	4.222	110.34 *	47.09 *	0.2358	——	6.785 *	119.18 *	35.61 *
Brussels (a)	28.24	62.19	16.259	6.941	3.469 *	14.752	——	17.6035	5.2415
Frankfurt	1.7375	3.823	——	42.71 *	2.136 x	90.73 *	6.146 *	108.22 *	32.30 *
London (b)	2.201	——	3.825	8.95025	1,789.00	4.214	62.23	3.5335	11.831
Milan	813.20	1,791.10	467.65	199.83	——	424.40	28.765	506.85	151.07
New York	——	2.2065	0.577	0.245	0.123 z	0.522	0.035	0.623	0.186
Paris	4.07	8.953	234.00 *	——	4.999 x	212.40 *	14.4065 *	253.20 *	75.50 *
Zurich	1.6075	3.5395	92.549 *	39.54065 *	0.19775	83.951 *	5.68575 *	——	29.90195 *
ECU	1.42937	0.648679	2.48252	5.80894	1,162.07	2.73581	40.3295	2.29199	7.69499

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.87 ; Canadian $: 1.172 ; Danish krone: 5.3792 ; Escudo: 49.911 ; Fin. mark: 3.731 ; Hong Kong $: 4.9465 ; Irish £: 0.471 ; Israeli £: 31.345 ; Norw. krone: 4.989 ; Peseta: 66.70 ; Schilling: 12.50 ; Singapore $: 2.173 ; Swedish krona: 4.191 ; Yen: 238.50 .

£ Sterling: 1.035 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) In U.S. cents

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, December 17, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	90	91
Argentina 9⅞-84	88½	89½
Ashland 7½-82	92	93
Australia 8⅝-91	83½	84½
Australia 8⅞-92	80	81
Avco 10¼-87	81	83
BTokyo 7⅞-84	86	87
Barclays 8½-92	82¾	83¾
BCHyd. 7¾-85	84	85
Bell Can 7¾-87	80¼	81¼
Beneficial 9¾-87	90½	91½
BFCE 8⅝-83	91½	92½
Canpac 9¾-89	89¼	90¼
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	90	91
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	84	85
Charbonnages 8⅝-81	93¾	94¾
CNT 9½-86	89¾	90¾
Comalco 10¼-91	90¼	91¼
Cons. Foods 7½-91	79¼	80¼
Continental 9¾-86	90	91
Dome Pet. 10-94	88½	89½
Dominion 10¼-84	94½	95½
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	87½	88½
DSM 8⅝-88	85	86
E E C 8¼-82	92½	93½
E E C 7¾-84	86¼	87¼
E C S 9-93	85¾	86¾
E C S 8¾-97	79¼	80¼
EdF 9⅝-86	90½	91½
E I B 8-84	87	88
E I B 8⅝-93	80¼	81¼
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	86¼	87¼
Eurofima 8½-83	91¾	92¾
E D C 9⅝-84	92½	93½
Finland 9½-86	89	90
Genstar 10-89	88¾	89¾
GMAC 9¼-86	89½	90½
Gotaverken 8⅛-87	84¼	85¼
Gould 9⅞-85	92½	93½
GTE 9¾-89	88½	89½
GulfWest 9¾-84	88½	90½
Home Oil 9½-86	87	89
Hudson Bay 10-94	89	90
ISE Cnda 9-82	89	91
I T T 9½-89	86¼	87¼
Kennecott 9½-86	87¼	88¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	83¼	84¼
Kockums 8-83	91	92
Manitoba 8¾-83	91	92
Manitoba 9½-89	87	88
Michelin 10-94	87¾	88¾
Midland Intl 8⅝-86	90¼	91¼
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	92¼	93¼
NBrunswick 9-83	91½	92½
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	85½	86½
Newfoundld 10-94	89	90
NZealand 8½-83	92¼	93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	81½	82½
Norway 9½-84	92¼	93¼
NScotia 9¾-89	87¾	88¾
Occidental 10¼-84	93½	94½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	81½	82½
Penney JC 8½-83	90¼	91¼
Pennwalt 9¾-84	92¼	93¼
Pepsico 9¼-84	93¼	94¼
Portland 10-84	92	93
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	85¾	86¾
Queb. Pro. 9-95	78	79
Saabscania 8½-89	80½	81½
Shell 8-86	88¼	89¼
Shell 7½-87	82½	83½
Stind 8⅝-88	87¾	88¾
StatOil 9⅝-89	88½	89½
Sweden 9⅝-84	92¼	93¼
Transocean 8-86	89	90
Unilever 9¼-87	88	89
UnOil 7½-87	86¼	87¼
UnBis 9-89	84½	85½
Utah 8-87	86½	88½
Vwagen 7¾-87	81	82
Warner L. 9-84	91	92

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	70½	72½
BBC 4½-93	90	92
Beatrice 6¼-91	91½	93½
Beatrice 4½-92	78	80
Beecham 6¼-92	98	99½
Boots 6¼-93	89	90
Borden 6½-91	87	89
Borden 5-92	77	79
BroadHale 4¾-87	67	69
Canon 6⅝-94	101½	102½
Carnation 4-88	64	66
CIBA G. 4-94	87	89
Coke Bott. 6⅝-93	74	76
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	128	—
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	106½	108½
Cummint 6¼-86	74½	76½
Dartind 4⅝-87	73	75
EastKodak 4½-88	73	75
Ford 6-86	77	79
Ford 5-88	66	68
Galveston 8⅝-94	105½	107½
GenElec 4¼-87	73	75
GenFoods 4⅝-82	90	92
Gillette 4⅝-87	65½	67½
GulWestn 5-88	91	93
Honda 5½-89	101½	103
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
ICI 6⅞-97	98½	99½
INA 6-97	96½	98½
ISE 6¼-89	85	87
ITT 4⅝-87	68½	70½
Lear 8-89	99½	101
MorganJP 4¼-87	85	87
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
OwensIll 4½-87	97	99
PenneyJC 4½-87	65	67
RCA 5-88	67½	69½
Revlon 4⅝-87	111	113
Sperry 4¾-88	96½	98½
Squibb 4¼-87	77	79
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
Texas 7½-93	68½	70½
Tyco 8½-88	118½	120½
UBS 5-89	108	110
UnCarb 4⅝-82	89	91
WarnLamb 4½-87	67½	69½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	63	65
Xerox 5-88	66½	68½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100

	Med.	Long.
Monday	N.A.	N.A.
Previous	91.861	81.557

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	24.10
Albert Heijn	73.70
Algembank	385.50
Amrobank	65.60
A'Dam Rub	43.50
Fokker	21.80
Heineken	71.40
H.V.A.	45.50
Hoogovens	21.20
K.L.M.	75.00
Nat. Nedder	117.90
Pakhoed	47.00
Philips	20.20
Robeco	165.00
Rolinco	141.00
Rorento	106.50
Royal Dutch	149.50
Unilever	113.00
Van Ommeren	237.00
VMF-Stork	36.20
Anp-Cbs Index :	83.30
Previous :	83.30

Brussels

Arbed	2,120
GBL (B.lamb)	1,480
Cockerill	309
Electrobel	6,760
GB-Inno-BM	2,530
Hoboken	2,645
Petrofina	6,770
Ph. Gevaert	940
Soc. Generale	1,650
Solvay	2,460
Un. Miniere	768
Bourse Index :	136.30
Previous :	135.57

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	37.50
B.A.S.F.	139.90
Bayer	124.30
Commerzbank	180.80
Cont. Gummi	42.90
Daimler	244.80
Demag	130.50
Deutsche Bnk	255.00
Dresdner Bnk	190.50
Hoechst	122.50
Hoesch	34.00
Karstadt	245.00
Kaufhof	186.00
K.H.D.	203.00
Lufthansa	76.50
Mannesman	124.50
Metallgesell.	255.00
Neckermann	123.00
RWE new	181.50
Schering	204.00
Siemens	256.50
Thyssen	78.50
Varta	160.00
Veba	143.30
Volkswagen	179.80
Index :	133.13
Previous :	133.76

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$11½
Anglo-Am	0.91
Barclays Bnk	4.18
Beecham Gp	1.18
BICC	1.80
Boots	0.58½
Bowater	1.62
BAT Ind.	2.45
BOC Intl	0.58½
Brit. Pet.	3.62
Burmah	1.74
Chartered	1.31
Cadbury Sc	0.57
Cons.Gold Fds	3.77
Courtaulds	0.76
De Beer D	$8.79
Distillers	2.02
Dunlop	0.53
Free St Ged	42⅝
GEC	3.33
GKN	2.61
Glaxo Gp	4.41
Gt Un St	3.52

Mi[lan]: Bastogi, ERBA, Fiat, Finsider, IFI, Italcas, LaRinas[cente], Olivetti, Pirelli, Snia Visc[osa], BCI Index, Previous [values cut off]

Pa[ris]: Air Liqu[ide], BSN, CFP, CGE, CCF, Ferodo, Imetal, L'Oreal, Matra, Michelin, Paribas, PUK, Perrier, Peugeot, Sacilor, Suez, Thomson, Usinor, Previous [values cut off]

Zu[rich]: Alusuisse, Buehrle, Cib Geigy, Cr Suisse, Fisher, Nestle, Sandoz, Sulzer, U.B. Suisse, SBC Index, Previous [values cut off]

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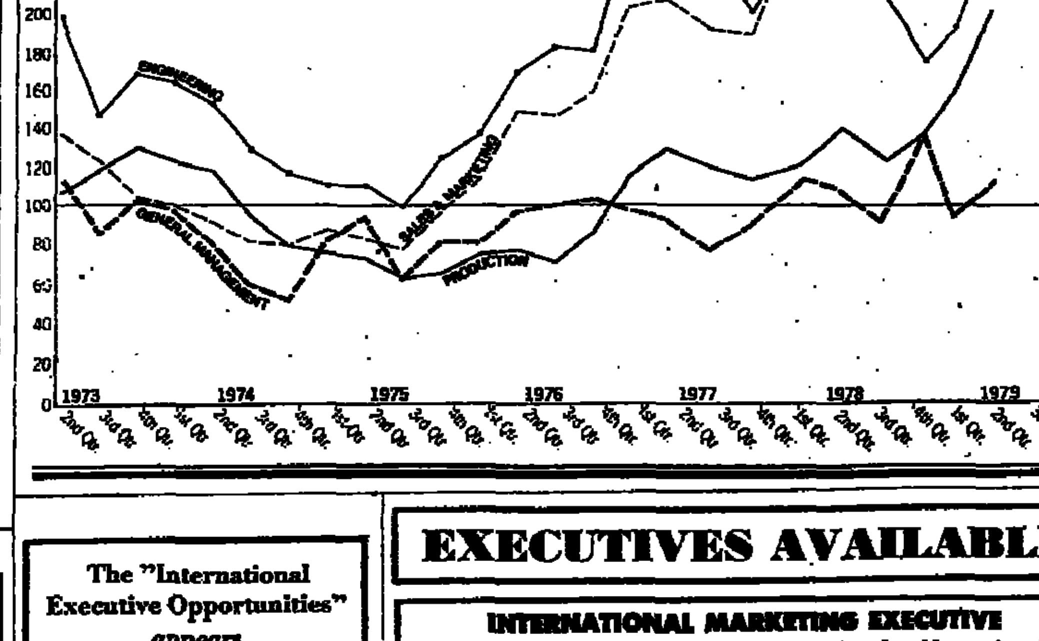
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We are pleased to announce

the appointment of

ROBERT GILMOR, JR.

as Vice President-Director International

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low — Stock Div. in $ — Yld. — P/E — Sls. 100s — High — Low — Close Quot. — Ch'ge Prev Close

— A—A—A —
9⅝ AAR .44 3.2 7 18 13¾ 13½ 13¾+ ⅜
3½ AAV .20 4.1 6 29 5 4⅞ 4⅞
7¼ APS .44 5.3 6 34 8¼ 8 8¼+ ¼
1 ATI 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
5⅞ AVC 3 29 7½ 7¼ 7⅜+ ⅛
4 AZL 13 159 7¾ 7½ 7⅝— ⅛
4¼ AZL pf .48 9.1 4 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼— ⅛
1¼ AcmePr 16 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
10 AcmeU .34 2.8 12 12 12 12 12 — ⅛
2½ Action 30 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾
8⅝ ActonCp .30b 2.3 8 64 13⅜ 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
13¾ AdamR s.12 .6 18 29 19½ 18⅞ 19¼+ ¼
16⅝ AdobeO .20 .4 35 143 46¼ 43¾ 46¼+ ¼
1⅛ AegisCp 10 69 1⅞ 1⅝ 1⅞
11⅞ AeroFlo .50 2.3 4 12 u22 21¾ 22 + ¾
2⅛ Aeronca 341 4 3⅝ 3⅞+ ⅜
5⅜ AffilCap .10e 1.7 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
4⅝ AffilHsp .28 6.2 9 16 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
19⅝ AffilPub .80 2.6 10 24 u30⅝ 29½ 30⅝+1½
5 AfterSix .32 6.6 8 x8 5 d 4⅞ 4⅞
4⅛ AirExpr n 11 144 6½ 5⅛ 6⅛+1⅛
4½ AlskAir .30r 5.7 9 27 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
2¼ AlbaW .10e 2.7 2 43 3¾ 3½ 3¾
5¼ Alcolac .20 1.4 13 x25 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ¼
16⅜ AlleqCp wt 5 24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅝+ ⅜
5⅛ AlmySt .20r 3.4 11 8 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞+ ⅛
3⅜ AlohaAir .10e 2.1 77 4⅞ 4¾ 4⅞
6 Alphaln .10e .5 15 123 19¼ 18⅞ 19¼+ ⅛
9⅝ Altamil .32 2.3 4 10 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
13-16 Altec 15 162 13-16 d ¾ ¾—1-16
37 Alcoa pf3.75 10. z300 37¼ 37¼ 37¼— ¼
16⅛ Amdhl .40 1.6 14 353 26½ 25⅝ 25⅝— ¼
8⅝ AmAgro s.20 1.3 14 14 15¼ 14⅞ 15 — ⅜
6⅝ AmBilt .30e 3.0 6 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
7⅛ ABusPd .44 3.9 6 35 12 11⅜ 11⅜— ¼
1½ AmCapCp 10 29 1⅝ 1⅜ 1⅜
8⅝ AContrl .56a 4.3 6 2 13¼ 13⅛ 13⅛— ¼
7⅛ AGarPd .34 1.7 7 13 u20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
1⅞ AIsraeli s 2 2728 u 3⅛ 2⅞ 3 + ⅜
6⅞ AMzeA .48 3.4 9 101 u14 13¾ 14 + ⅜
7 AMzeB .48 3.7 8 19 u13⅛ 12¾ 13⅛+ ⅜
4½ AMdBld s 15 62 7 6⅝ 6⅝
8⅝ AMotin .30 2.4 5 149 12½ 12 12⅝+ ⅜
23½ AmPetf 2.50 6.4 5 38 39½ 38⅞ 39 + ½
8¼ APrecs .40 4.2 6 10 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ¼
5⅝ ASciE 115 7⅜ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ½
10¼ AmSeat .40 3.8 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ AmTec .64 7.5 8 39 8½ 8⅜ 8½+ ⅛
12 AndrJcb n 17 47 14 13¾ 13⅞+ ¼
2½ Andrea .32 7.8 8 8 4⅛ 4 4⅛
10¼ AngloC .21e 1.1 9 794 19⅜ 18¼ 19⅛+1¼
6⅛ Anthony .44b 4.8 4 8 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
7½ ApIDig .16 1.5 13 16 10¾ 10½ 10½— ¼
3½ ApldDev 16 69 4¼ 4 4
17⅛ AqutCd a.47 331 37¼ 36¼ 36⅞+1⅛
6¼ Arundel .10e 1.4 4 59 7 6¾ 7 + ⅛
13½ Asamer g.40 1384 u20⅛ 19¼ 19⅞+ ⅝
¾ AskinSvc 195 2⅜ 1⅝ 2⅛— ⅜
6¾ Asirex 9 12 15½ 15¼ 15½
⅝ Atco Ind 1 11-16 11-16 11-16
2 AllsCM .16e 5.3 8 147 3 2⅞ 3
3½ AtlasCp wt 21 4½ 4⅜ 4½
4⅝ Audiotr .16 2.6 7 17 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
18½ Augat s .40 1.5 14 173 27¾ 27 27 — ½
1⅝ AutoTrn 25 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
1⅞ AutmRod 72 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
31⅞ AutoSw 1.20 2.6 12 1 46¼ 46¼ 46¼+ ¼
4⅛ AVEMC .40 4.4 8 7 9¼ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
16 Avondl 1.20 6.1 16 15 19¾ 19⅝ 19¾+ ¼

— B—B—B —
13-16 BRT 15 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
9 Badger .80 7.4 5 3 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞
4⅛ Baker .20 4.8 17 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛
7¾ Baldor s .20 1.0 13 74 20½ 19⅞ 20½+ ⅜
5⅝ BaldwS .32a 4.6 6 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
15¼ BanFd 1.67e 8.0 10 21¼ 21 21
7⅛ Bangor wt 7 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
7⅞ Banistr g.37l 199 15⅜ 15 15⅜+ ⅛
1 Barclay 2 1 1 1
3 BarcoCa .12 2.5 15 5 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
5 BarnesE 11 16 6 5⅞ 5⅞
8⅝ Barnwl .20 1.4 55 u14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝+ ⅞
6 BarryR s.16 1.9 9 78 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
3¼ BarthS 31 33 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝
2½ Bartons 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
2⅝ BaruchF 55 126 u17⅞ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
1⅞ BelsctR 26 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
15¾ BnfStA s.40 2.1 5 5 19⅜ 19⅜ 19⅜+ ⅛
17 BnfStB s.40 2.1 5 4 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
2½ BergEnt 6 20 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
6⅝ BergnB .24 2.3 7 76 10⅛ 9⅝ 10¼+ ⅜
13⅞ BraB pf1.15 6.3 5 18⅛ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
1⅜ BernzO 44 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
1⅛ Berven 38 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞+ ⅛
2 BethCp 11 19 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
5⅝ Beverly .18e 1.7 12 416 u11 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
8¼ BicPen .48 4.6 8 54 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅝
1½ Bickfrd .05e 2.9 10 54 2 1¾ 1¾— ⅛
7½ BigVSp s.24 2.6 6 7 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
3 BinkMf 1b 5.7 6 3 17¾ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
7 Blessng .54 6.8 4 1 8 8 8
16¼ Blountt .64 2.9 6 96 21⅞ 21⅜ 21⅞+ ¼
4 BodinAp 91 6⅛ 5⅞ 6⅛+ ½
11¼ BoltBer .40 2.2 27 20 18 17⅝ 18 + ¼
17⅛ BowValI g.10 452 35⅛ 34⅛ 34⅝— ½
3 Bowmar 44 76 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
17¼ Bowne .60b 2.5 6 33 24⅛ 23¾ 24 + ⅜
6⅛ BradfdN .26 2.4 8 86 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
3⅛ Branch .20 5.3 4 7 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
5¼ Braniff wt 22 7 7 7
13⅜ Brascan 1.20 6.2 9 115 19½ 19 19¼+ ¼
20⅛ BraunE 1.40 6.2 9 3 22½ 22½ 22½— ⅛
7⅜ Breeze .57t 4.4 6 1 13 13 13
13 BristBr .60 2.3 18 1 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝+ ⅛
3⅛ BroDart .20 4.8 12 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ¼
1⅜ BradySe 3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
10½ BrooksP s.40 3.0 7 26 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ½
1 BrownCo wt 28 8 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
30⅛ BrnFA 1.24 3.4 11 13 37½ 36⅞ 36⅞
31 BrnFB 1.24 3.1 12 17 40 40 40
7½ Buell .50 6.0 4 4 8⅜ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
1¼ Burgess 16 2 1⅞ 2
9¼ Burnsln .60 3.2 9 61 18½ 18 18½+ ⅛

— C—C—C —
10½ CK Pet .16 .7 34 1770 u25 22⅛ 24 +1
6¼ CDI 4 13 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜— ⅛
6½ CHB Fd .57b 7.9 5 20 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
3¼ CMI Cp .05e 1.4 6 24 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
9¼ CRS .36 2.8 6 45 13 12½ 13 +1⅛
15⅜ CSE 1.40 6.6 5 2 21¼ 21¼ 21¼— ¼
3¼ CagleA .15l 4 17 5 4⅞ 5
17 Caldor s .50 2.4 9 69 21 20 20⅞+ ⅛
5⅛ Calcomp 331 11⅝ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ⅛
27⅛ CalPtC 2 4.8 6 14 42 41½ 41½— ½
16⅝ Camco .30 .9 12 76 u32⅝ 32 32⅝+ ⅝
4⅛ Camenil n 3 22 5⅜ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
4 CmpChb g 185 9⅝ 8⅞ 9 + ¼
7⅛ CdnHmst g 348 22⅝ 22 22½+ ¾
6⅞ CdnMarco .46 9 128 u16⅞ 16¼ 16⅞+ ¼
13½ CdnMer g 10 20⅝ 20¼ 20¼
18½ CdnOcc s.24 58 11⅞ 11¼ 11½—1
58⅞ CdSupO g 261 183¼ 180 183¼+3¼
2⅜ Caressa .05e 1.8 6 16 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅝— ⅛
21⅜ Carnat 1.50 6.3 7 494 24 23⅝ 24 + ⅜
17⅛ CaroEn s 7 20 18½ 18 18½
44⅛ CaroPL pf 5 11. z270 45⅝ 44½ 45⅛+ ⅞
3⅞ CarrolDv .05e 1.3 8 16 4 4 4
18⅝ CasFd 2.50e 13. 23 19⅜ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
7⅛ Cavitrn .10e .8 20 6 12⅛ 12 12
1⅜ CelluCft 4 8 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼
29⅛ CenM pf3.50 12. z160 30½ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ CentSe .70e 10. 13 7 7 7 + ⅛
14 Cenvill 1.20 5.2 6 60 23⅛ 22⅝ 22⅞+ ⅜
3⅜ Cetec .12 2.5 8 21 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
6⅛ ChadMI .60 9.8 5 4 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
1 ChampHo 353 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
13⅛ ChartM s 7 16 22 21 22 +1⅛
6 ChrtM pf.75 12. 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
17⅛ ChiRv 1.60 8.8 13 7 18¼ 17⅞ 18¼+ ⅜
18¼ ChietDv g s 203 29¼ 28⅝ 29⅛+ ⅞
8 ChildWld 7 3 10⅛ 10 10⅛
6 ChilnCp .30 4.4 6 5 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
14⅛ CircleK 1.20 5.1 8 88 u23⅝ 23¼ 23⅝+ ⅜
11 CityGas 1 4.9 8 x39 20⅝ 20¼ 20½+ ½
3 Clabir .18b 4.5 7 62 4 3⅞ 4
7⅛ Clarmt .30e 2.2 16 u13⅞ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅜
3⅜ ClarkC .29e 5.0 5 x1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
1⅞ Clarostat 8 6 13 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
13⅞ Clausng s.88 4.3 8 6 20⅜ 20 20⅝+ ⅜
7⅜ Clopay .32 3.8 13 29 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝+ ¼
2⅝ CohenHat 6 14 3⅞ 3¾ 3⅞
3 Cohu .16e 2.8 9 83 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
13⅞ Colemn 1 6.5 6 39 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
4⅛ ColCml 63 72 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼— ⅜
7¼ Colwell .60 3.4 19 4 17½ 17½ 17½— ⅛
25⅞ Cominco g 3 126 40¼ 38½ 39⅛+1¼
16½ ComAll .50 2.1 8 38 24 23½ 23½— ¾
12⅛ ComA pf1.60 12. 2 13 13 13 + ⅛
11 ComMtl .60b 2.5 5 19 24¼ 23¾ 24⅛+ ⅜
24 Comdlnt s 12 179 u45¼ 44⅛ 44¾+ ⅛
1⅝ ComdrCp 17 31 2½ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
6⅝ Compo s.20 2.7 8 48 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅜+ ¼
3⅛ CompuD 5 35 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
2 Compinv 4 38 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
2¼ ConcrdF 23 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
8¼ Condec .33t 2.6 7 35 13⅛ 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
2⅜ ConnllyC 7 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
6⅛ ConrHm 1.53t 13. 5 19 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅛— ¼
3¼ Conroy .16 3.1 5 174 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛+ ⅛
6⅝ ConsOG 161 23¼ 22¾ 23⅛+ ½
8¼ ConsRef .80 6.5 8 11 12⅜ 12⅜ 12⅜+ ⅛
3⅜ ContMtl 5 5 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
5⅜ Cookln .20e 2.9 7 35 7 6⅞ 7
2⅛ CoopJr 5 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
14⅛ CoreLb .28 1.0 24 8 28½ 28¼ 28½+ ¼
14¼ Cornlius .80 4.5 8 31 17⅞ 17¼ 17¾+ ½
1⅛ Cramer 99 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞
1⅛ CrestFo 4 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
9½ CrestOil s.16a .8 32 275 21⅞ 20⅝ 21⅛+1⅞
21 Crompt 1.80 5.7 4 18 31⅞ 31½ 31⅜+ ¼
23 CrossAT 1.40 3.8 11 46 u36⅝ 35⅞ 36⅜+1
30⅛ CwnCP s.80 1.7 3 323 u48⅝ 46⅝ 48⅝+1⅞
5⅞ Crownln s.28 3.9 7 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
13⅛ CrvlcR .36 1.9 36 207 19⅝ 18⅞ 19
16½ CrystlO s.36 .9 24 177 u38⅛ 37⅛ 38 + ¼
13⅜ CubicCp .40 3.6 6 40 16⅞ 16⅜ 16⅜+ ½
16⅜ Curtice 1.10b 4.6 7 5 24 23½ 24 + ¼
1⅞ Cyprus 17 2½ 2½ 2½
12⅛ Cyprus pf1.70 13. 7 13⅜ 13¼ 13⅜+ ⅛

— D—D—D —
3⅛ DCL 7 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
2⅛ DWG .29t 9.7 6 196 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
2⅜ DamonC 6 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7½ Damson 365 21½ 20 20½— ½
5⅝ DataAc n.73t 7.4 8 209 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅞
12⅝ Datapd .30 1.5 14 666 u20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞+ ⅜
9⅛ DayMn .75e 2.4 15 424 u29⅛ 28½ 28⅞+1⅛
1½ DeRose 5 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
2⅛ Decoratr .24 10. 9 7 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
12⅝ DelLabs .48 3.5 11 6 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ DelhlO .10e .3 33 436 u31⅞ 30⅞ 31¼+1
7 DellwdF .60 5.3 9 5 11½ 11¼ 11⅜
20⅛ Depslt s1.60 7.2 5 3 22⅛ 22¼ 22¼+ ¼
1 DesonJw 27 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
11⅞ DevCoA 3 24 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
14½ DevonGp s 4 x850 21 20⅜ 20⅝— ⅛
2⅜ Digicon 29 420 10⅛ 8⅞ 10 +1
1 Diodes 67 1⅛ 1 1 — ⅛
1⅛ DisFab 5 5 1⅝ 1½ 1½
29 DomeP g s 1135 42⅝ 41⅛ 42 +1½
19 Domlr g1.80a 227 21⅛ 19⅝ 21⅛+1½
17½ DorcGs n.20 .7 10 527 u29⅛ 28½ 28⅞— ⅛
6½ DohlvB n.30b 4.5 7 3 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
6⅛ Downey s.32 3.6 4 3 9 9 9 + ⅛
16⅛ DrexUt 1.68 9.3 3 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
8 DrivHarr 7 3 16 16 16 — ⅛
DrFair .40 3.7 22 26 11⅛ 10¾ 10¾— ⅛

1⅝ 1-16 Dunlop .09e 8.0 7 16 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛—1-16
30⅛ 15⅝ DplxPd 1 3.7 4 30 27¼ 26⅝ 27¼+ ¼
12 9 DurTst .40a 3.2 12 140 u12⅝ 11⅞ 12⅝+ ⅜
15¾ 3 Dynlctn 77 349 11½ 10⅝ 10⅞— ⅜
17⅛ 14⅛ Dyneer s.56 3.4 7 5 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅜

— E—E—E —
5½ 3½ EAC .36 7.4 16 53 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ⅛
17⅛ 10 EECO .28 1.7 12 31 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅜
32¼ 13½ EarthRes 1 3.2 10 446 u32⅝ 31⅛ 31⅝+1⅛
20½ 15⅝ EsInCo 1.20 7.3 6 30 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
4¾ 2⅜ EazorE .24 8.0 22 7 3 2⅞ 3
3⅜ 1⅛ Edmos 24 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼
17⅞ 12¼ EDO s 11 129 u18 17½ 18 + ½
14⅞ 7 Ehren .15l 151 7⅛ d 6⅝ 6⅞— ⅜
4¾ 2¼ ElAudD 37 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
28½ 15⅝ Electrog 1 5.0 6 7 20 19⅞ 20 + ⅛
37 25½ ElecAm 1.40 4.5 6 1 31 31 31 — ¼
16⅞ 7⅛ Elsinor n 17 288 12 11⅛ 11⅝— ⅜
17½ 6⅛ EmrRd 10 143 14⅜ 12¼ 13⅞+1⅝
14½ 5⅝ EngyRs .24 1.6 28 139 u14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 2⅛ Ero Ind 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼+ ⅛
10¾ 6⅞ Espey .20e 2.2 12 35 9⅛ 9 9
19½ 14¼ EsqRd .57e 3.7 5 5 15½ 15¼ 15¼— ⅜
21¾ 12⅝ EvansAr .40b 2.9 8 12 14 13¾ 13¾— ¼
8⅝ 2⅞ Exectve 6 10 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛

— F—F—F —
16¾ 7¼ FPA .40 3.5 2 6 11½ 11⅜ 11½— ¼
6¾ 3½ FSF Ind .12 2.9 76 4¼ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
12 9⅞ Fablnd s.40 3.5 3 20 11⅞ 11¼ 11⅝+ ⅛
6 3 FairTex 6 4 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
1¾ 11-16 FairlNob 9 15-16 15-16 15-16
8½ 2½ FairmC .15 4.0 7 3⅞ 3⅝ 3¾
4¼ 2⅜ FamRc 8 32 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛
12⅝ 8⅛ FayDrg .24b 2.2 8 21 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
19½ 12½ FedMart .30l 10 13½ 13⅜ 13⅜— ⅛
17⅞ 13¾ FedRt 1.40 9.1 18 16 15⅝ 15 15⅜+ ⅛
9⅛ 5⅛ FedRes 24 547 7⅝ 7 7⅛+ ½
54⅝ 23⅛ Felmnt .25 .4 24 16 u55⅝ 55 55⅝+1⅛
20½ 12¼ FinGen .40b 2.3 8 3 17½ 17⅜ 17½
24⅝ 15¼ FtSLSh 1b 5.6 4 4 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
4½ 2⅞ Fstmrk 13 3 3 3
15⅛ 8¾ FischrP .11 11. 8 29 9⅝ 9⅜ 9½— ⅜
9¼ 3⅛ Flagg 15 13 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜— ⅛
5⅝ 3¼ FlanEnt 31 23 3⅝ 3¼ 3⅜— ⅛
29 17⅞ FlightSf s.16 .6 22 86 29 28¼ 29 +1⅛
4⅝ 2 FloCap 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
17⅛ 7⅛ FlaRck .24 1.6 7 38 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝+ ¼
29½ 10⅛ FlowGen 19 65 29¼ 27⅝ 28½+ ⅝
13¼ 10⅛ Flowers .46 4.2 6 9 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
24 15⅝ FlukeJ s 13 85 22 20⅞ 21⅛— ⅞
7⅞ 4½ Foodrm .50l 4 31 5¼ 4⅝ 4⅞— ⅜
13⅞ 6½ FooteM .20e 2.1 11 55 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅜
148 28⅝ Foote pf2.20 6.4 2 34½ 34½ 34½— ⅜
63 41 FordCan g3.75l z220 44 43 43 —2
19⅝ 9⅝ ForestC .10 .6 21 22 18⅛ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
14½ 3¼ ForestLab 4 12 12 12
13⅞ 4⅞ FrankRt .06e .5 49 11 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
10⅞ 7⅜ Franks .36 4.2 6 1 8½ 8½ 8½— ⅛
21¾ 18¼ Frantz 1a 5.3 5 4 18⅞ 18½ 18⅞
7½ 4⅛ Friedm .24b 3.5 4 10 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
13 3⅛ FriendFr 53 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛— ¼
13 7⅛ Frionas .40 4.4 4 17 9 9 9
7⅝ 5⅛ Frischs .30b 5.1 4 2 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
15⅛ 9 FrontA .20b 1.7 5 145 12⅛ 12 12

— G—G—G —
3 1¼ GIExpt 7 38 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ¼
6½ 2¼ GIT 9 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ¼
7½ 3¼ GRI .30l 22 29 4 3⅝ 3¾— ⅛
3¾ 1¼ GTI 10 27 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
6⅞ 4 Galaxy .06l 1.5 5 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
9⅝ 6¾ Garan .80 8.8 5 29 9⅛ 9 9⅛— ⅜
3⅛ 2⅛ Garland 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
31¾ 15½ GatLlet .40b 1.3 15 141 31¼ 30½ 30½— ⅜
3⅛ 2⅛ Gaylrd .05e 2.1 4 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
2⅛ ⅝ Gaynor 6 1 1 1 + ⅛
26⅝ 17½ GelmSc n 22 84 u27⅝ 26⅝ 27¼+ ⅝
5 3½ GnEmp .32b 7.8 4 12 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
10½ 3½ GenExp 291 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛
3½ 2 Gnrlous 4 59 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ¼
5⅛ 2⅛ Genisco 8 234 u 6⅝ 5⅝ 6⅛+ ⅝
5⅝ 3⅞ GenvDr .10r 2.3 7 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
48⅝ 13⅝ GerbSc .20 .4 17 109 u49 47¼ 49 + ⅝
24½ 21 GerberSc wt 25 u25 24 24⅝+ ½
19⅜ 15⅝ GiantF s 1 5.4 5 33 18⅝ 18⅛ 18½+ ⅛
14⅝ 8¼ GntYell g.65e 11 217 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
21½ 5 Glasrock .10 .5 31 42 19⅝ 19½ 19½
34⅝ 23⅝ GlatfIt 1.20 4.5 5 12 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝— ⅛
33 19½ Glnmr .88b 2.7 9 5 33 32⅝ 33
12⅝ 7⅛ Globeln .70 7.4 13 6 9½ 9⅛ 9½
4⅝ 2½ Gldblatt 10 2½ 2½ 2½
31¼ 12½ GldNugt .08l .5 42 123 17⅝ 17¼ 17¼— ⅜
11⅞ 7 GoldWH .64 5.8 7 25 11⅛ 10⅞ 11 — ⅛
1⅞ ⅝ Goldfield 267 1 ⅞ 1
1-16 1-64 GoldRd rt 1312 1-64 1-64 1-64
2¼ 1 GoodLS 12 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
2⅝ ⅝ Gdrich wt 37 1 1 1
25½ 19 GormR 1.20a 5.2 7 2 23 23 23 + ⅛
10½ 6½ GrahMf .20 3.0 10 25 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝
13⅛ 7⅝ GrandAu .34e 3.1 4 3 11 11 11 + ⅛
12⅝ 7⅝ GrndCll .50 5.9 7 11 8½ 8½ 8½
13⅝ 6⅞ GranarA 90 45 9 8⅝ 9
11¾ 6 GtAmlnd 4 15 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
18⅝ 4⅛ GtBasinP 126 1040 u19⅝ 18½ 18⅝+ ⅝
39¼ 21½ GtLkCh .32 .9 15 138 37⅝ 36½ 36¾— ⅜
3⅛ 1⅜ Greenmn 13 23 2⅛ 2 2⅛— ⅛
11⅞ 6¾ GREIT .40 4.3 17 15 9½ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
27⅛ 18⅝ GrossT 1.44 5.8 7 16 25 24⅝ 25 +1
15¼ 13¾ Gullfrd s 3 8 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅜— ⅛
100⅜ 29½ GlfCan g1.60 1319 u105 100⅝ 103½+4
15⅝ 5⅛ Gulfstrm 7 105 12 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛

— H—H—H —
22⅛ 9⅝ HallsM .90 4.1 7 34 21⅞ 21½ 21⅞+ ¼
7⅛ 4¼ Hampin .65t 14. 3 5 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
15⅛ 10⅛ Hannfrd .88 8.1 4 26 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞
9½ 5⅝ HanSaRt 2 6½ 6½ 6½
38 22⅛ Harland 1 2.7 12 15 37⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝— ⅛
5¼ 2¼ Harvey 3 190 5 4⅝ 5
8⅝ 3⅛ Hasbro .05l 6 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
13⅛ 8¼ Hasting .60 5.4 6 11 11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
7 3½ HawaiA 6 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅝ HlthCh 26 117 u 7⅜ 7⅛ 7⅜+ ⅜
10¼ 6 HelthM .30 3.5 5 12 8½ 8⅜ 8½+ ⅛
10¼ 7⅝ HeinWr .40a 4.5 7 8 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+ ¼
10⅝ 3⅛ Helnick .10 1.2 14 44 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
3⅝ 1¼ HeltmMtg 208 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞
10⅛ 6 HiGInc .12r 1.4 8 24 9 8⅝ 9
9⅝ 6⅝ Highland 5 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
15½ 4⅝ Hiptrnic .20 1.3 17 49 u16½ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ½
4⅝ 2⅝ Hofman .20 7.0 9 10 3 2⅞ 2⅞
14⅛ 6⅝ HollyCp 15 518 13½ 13¼ 13½+ ¼
85½ 35½ HmeOA g1.30 10 80 79 80 + ½
39 15 Hormel 1.68 4.9 6 3 34½ 34½ 34½
22½ 9⅝ HornHar 26 217 u25½ 21⅞ 25½+3½
14 8⅝ HospMf .60 6.0 16 23 10⅛ 9⅞ 10 — ⅛
20⅛ 15⅝ Hotel 2.10e 11. 9 2 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 5 HousRon .50b 8.8 4 3 6¼ 6⅛ 6¼+ ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ HouseVl 8 9 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
23⅛ 15 HouOM .80 3.3 16 5635 u24⅜ 23⅝ 24½+1⅛
23⅛ 17½ HouO pf1.69 7.0 186 u24⅜ 23⅞ 24 + ⅜
42 7¼ HowelC .40a 1.0 7 48 41 40 41 +1
5½ 2⅛ Howell .10e 2.2 22 6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
34 23⅛ HubellB 1.20 5.3 7 2 32 32 32
25¼ 21½ Hubbl pf2.06 8.6 12 24⅛ 24 24 — ⅜
21⅛ 11⅜ HuckMf .32a 1.6 8 17 20 20 20 — ¼
11½ 7⅛ HudsnGn 5 17 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
89¼ 42⅝ HudBO g2.30 46 u90 89 89½+2½
8½ 4¼ HuntH .20 2.5 8 37 8⅛ 7⅞ 8
66⅞ 35⅛ HuskyO g 1 37 63⅝ 63 63 — ½

— I—I—I —
7⅝ 3½ ICH .20 2.7 5 32 7½ 7¼ 7½— ⅛
14½ 7¾ ICM .50e 3.6 16 60 14 13⅞ 14
7½ 3½ IFS Ind .18 3.3 5 13 5½ 5½ 5½— ⅛
14⅞ 10 IMC .28 2.8 5 30 14⅛ 13¾ 13⅞+ ⅛
10⅞ 7 IRT Pr .57e 5.8 15 7 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
1 ⅝ ITI 31 18 11-16 ⅝ ⅝—1-16
2 5-16 1⅝ ImpGp .12e 6.4 6 9 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
7½ 4½ Imperlnd s.05l .7 4 30 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞— ⅛
39½ 19½ ImpOilA g1.20 1089 37⅝ 36⅝ 37⅛+ ⅜
42 37¼ InPL pf 4 11. z10 37 d37 37 — ½
1⅞ ⅞ InflightSv 19 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
27⅛ 14½ Instron .40 1.5 7 33 27½ 26⅝ 27¼+ ⅝
1½ ⅞ InstrSys 14 338 1⅛ 1 1
14½ 9⅛ InsSy pf.25t 2.5 9 10⅜ 10 10 —1
14⅛ 5⅞ IntegRes 9 91 12⅞ 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
19⅛ 6½ IntCtyGs g.32 606 18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅜
12⅛ 10⅞ Intrmk s.16 1.3 4 19 12⅜ 12⅛ 12⅜+ ½
3⅝ 2¼ IntBnknt 6 675 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅞+ ⅛
9⅛ 5½ IntChris n 8 49 9⅛ 8⅝ 8⅞— ⅛
1⅞ ⅝ IntFdSvc 70 1 15-16 15-16
36⅞ 18 IntGenl 1.40 4.7 4 9 29½ 29¼ 29½+ ⅜
7⅝ 4⅝ IntProf .30 5.3 4 30 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅝
8¼ 5¼ IntSeaw .60 9.8 6 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
1⅛ ⅞ IntStrtch 13 34 1 1 1
17⅛ 8⅛ Intplast .40 2.3 14 8 17¼ 17⅛ 17¼
3½ 1½ InvestFla 15 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
28⅝ 17½ Ionics 12 9 26½ 25¾ 26½+ ⅝
34½ 11½ IroqBrd .36 2.5 9 35 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅜+ ⅛
5 2⅞ Irvinlnd .10 2.6 5 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛

— J—J—J —
5½ 4⅛ Joclyn .40b 8.4 6 7 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾— ⅛
16½ 10½ Jacobs .50b 3.5 8 20 14⅝ 14⅛ 14¼— ⅜
9⅛ 4½ Jensen 1.50t 30. 4 15 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
5⅛ 2 Jetero .05e 1.2 11 13 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
4½ 1⅜ Jetronic 6 54 2⅝ 2½ 2½+ ⅛
6⅞ 3½ JohnPd .36 9.3 48 25 4 3⅞ 3⅞
13¾ 2⅝ JuniperP 84 273 u13½ 13⅛ 13½+ ⅜

— K—K—K —
8½ 3⅝ KTelin .30e 4.2 6 3 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
2⅞ 1⅞ Kaisln .75c 28 2⅛ 2 2
7½ 5⅛ Kalistad n 17 37 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
1⅛ 1-16 KaneMil wt 36 ⅛ 1-16 ⅛
6⅝ 3½ KapokT 20 10 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝
16⅜ 11½ KayCp .60 4.8 6 15 12⅞ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅛
23½ 8½ KenaiCp 22 337 23¼ 22 22⅛+1
12⅝ 9 Kenwin .60 4.8 6 7 12⅜ 12¼ 12⅜+ ⅛
5 3⅜ Ketchm .17t 3.8 14 12 4½ 4½ 4½
6⅝ 3⅞ Kay Co .30 6.2 4 3 5 4⅞ 4⅞
21 8⅝ Kay Ph n.03b .1 99 414 u22⅝ 19⅝ 21¾+3
2⅞ ⅝ Kidde wt 37 1 15-16 15-16—1-16
4¼ 1⅞ KinArk 10 78 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
25⅝ 15¼ KingRd s.40 1.8 6 15 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
45⅞ 17¼ KirbyEx 12 159 u51½ 45½ 50⅛+4⅝
3 2 KleerVu 19 9 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
21⅛ 14¼ Knogo n 12 82 21 20⅞ 20⅞
5⅞ 3⅝ KuhnStr 3 65 4½ 4⅜ 4½+ ⅛

— L—L—L —
5¼ 3 LSB .23t 5.9 7 12 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ¼
2⅛ 1⅛ LaBarge .06 3.2 17 54 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞+ ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ LaMaur .20 4.2 7 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
3⅛ 2⅛ LaPnt 10 8 2½ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
4 7-16 2 1-16 LakeSh g 171 u4 11-16 4⅛ 4½+ ⅛
11 4⅛ Landmk 79 9 9⅛ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
11½ 5⅝ Laneco .20a 1.8 5 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
16⅛ 10⅞ LazKap n.40 2.8 6 5 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
24 15⅝ LeaRnl s.60 2.7 8 33 22⅝ 21¼ 22⅛+1⅛
6½ 3 LeePh 9 40 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝
17 12 LehighP 5 5 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
6¼ 2¼ LeisureT 3 131 3 2⅞ 2⅞+ ⅛
8⅞ 5 LibtyFb .56t 9.1 4 24 6⅛ 6 6⅛
12 6 Lightolr .30 3.2 5 1 9½ 9½ 9½— ¼
8⅝ 6 LillAnn .24 3.4 10 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
10½ 4½ LincAm 10 44 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
3⅞ 1¼ LloydsE 60 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
4 2¼ Lodge .10e 2.6 10 248 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
28 17⅛ Lohmn 1.20 4.8 11 21 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ¼
37⅛ 13 LoewT wt 82 31⅛ 30⅛ 30⅝— ⅜
17⅞ 10½ Logicon 18 48 u18 17⅞ 18 + ⅜
26½ 16¼ LaGenS 1.05 4.1 7 6 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝+ ⅛
28¾ 26⅝ LouisCe 1.64 6.1 5 8 27 26⅝ 27
8½ 3⅛ LundyEl 8 5 7 6⅝ 6⅝— ¼
11⅞ 7¼ Lydall .70 10. 5 73 7½ d 6⅝ 7 — ⅜
5⅛ 2⅛ LynchCp 2 33 4½ 4⅜ 4½
3 1½ Lynnwear 4 5 1½ 1½ 1½

— M—M—M —
6½ 3⅝ MPO 8 7 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
2½ 1¼ Macrod 30 200 1⅛ 1½ 1½
19⅛ 16¼ MePS 1.84 11. 4 1 16¾ 16⅝ 16⅝
16¼ 7½ Mnsood 15 5 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅜
15⅝ 6⅛ MonrC .40 4.1 8 9 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝— ¼
1 15-16 ¾ Marinda 6 71 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
27⅞ 18⅝ Marm pf2.25 12. 29 19⅝ 19 19¼+ ⅛
4⅞ 2⅜ MrshF 2 15 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞+ ⅜
14½ 4¼ Marshin 20 36 u14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅝+ ⅛
17⅞ 8⅝ MarlPr .40 4.0 6 51 10⅛ 9⅞ 10 — ⅛
13½ 6⅝ Masind .20 2.5 30 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
42⅝ 16¼ MtlRsh s.20 .5 18 54 u44 42⅝ 43⅝+1¼
17⅛ 9½ Matrix s 15 42 17 15½ 17 +1⅝
4⅞ 2⅜ MauiTac .14 3.2 88 47 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅜— ⅛
1 13-16 ⅜ McCro wt 7 7-16 7-16 7-16—1-16
10⅛ 3⅝ McCulO 70 1367 u11 10 11 +1
16 13⅜ McDow n.13l .8 20 5 u16½ 16¼ 16½+ ½
5⅛ 2⅝ McKeon 2 26 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
23½ 14⅛ Meons 1.20 6.0 7 10 20 19⅞ 20
11⅞ 8¼ Medalst .56 5.7 4 8 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅛
7⅛ 3⅝ MedalnGo 18 51 7⅛ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ¼
27⅛ 18⅞ MediaG .72 2.7 8 2 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝
19⅛ 10⅛ Meenan n.24 1.3 7 63 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛— ¼
11⅜ 7⅛ Megolnf .28 3.2 3 85 9⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅜
17 12 MEMCo 1 7.1 6 20 14⅛ 13⅞ 14
13⅝ 8½ MercSL .50b 5.4 4 28 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼— ¼
12 7⅛ MetPro .15 1.5 8 45 10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞+ ⅛
13⅛ 9 Metex .40 4.0 5 16 10¼ 10 10 — ½
37⅞ 19¼ Metpth .32 1.4 54 64 24⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝— ⅜
5⅝ 2½ Metrocar 23 15 5 4⅝ 4⅞— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅞ MichGen 15 16 2 2 2
12¼ 6¼ MchSug .40 3.8 7 54 10⅞ 10½ 10⅝— ⅛
10⅛ 6 MidldCo .30 2.8 5 x17 u10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ½
23⅛ 9⅛ MidlGls .40b 3.9 11 38 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
8 2⅞ MissnIT 6 24 6⅜ 6 6
34⅝ 20 MitchlE s.20 .6 16 314 u35⅝ 34⅞ 35¼+ ⅜
24½ 12⅝ MiteCp .60 2.7 8 4 22 22 22
6⅝ 4⅝ MonMg .44 8.8 5 13 5 5 5 — ¼
19⅝ 13⅛ Moog .40b 2.2 9 x123 18 17¼ 18 + ⅜
10½ 6⅛ MigGth .91e 10. 12 304 9⅛ 8⅝ 8⅞— ⅛
7 4½ MortnSh .32 6.6 4 5 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
11 8 MottSM .20 2.5 4 1 8 8 8
27 16⅞ MtVMll 1.20a 4.8 4 2 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ¼
7⅛ 2⅞ Movielab .52t 10. 5 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛

— N—N—N —
18⅝ 11 NFC n .20 1.3 11 62 16 15⅝ 16 + ⅜
11⅝ 4⅝ Narda .24 2.1 9 114 u11⅝ 10⅝ 11⅞+ ⅞
14⅝ 10⅞ NCnvSt n.60 4.1 10 53 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅝+ ⅛
12¼ 5¼ NatEdu .68l 6.1 5 26 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛— ¼
20⅛ 12⅝ NtHltE 9 11 18¾ 18½ 18½
7⅝ 1⅞ NKinney 638 7 6¼ 6⅝— ¼
10½ 5 NtPatent 245 7½ 7⅛ 7⅜— ⅛
5½ 4⅛ NtSilvr .15e 3.4 24 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
6⅛ 3⅜ NtSpinn .24 4.8 5 1 5 5 5 — ⅛
14⅝ 3⅜ NelsLB .72t 7.8 9 35 9⅛ 9¼ 9¼
3⅞ 1⅞ NestLM .05e 1.7 27 2 3 3 3 — ⅛
28½ 17⅝ NHamp .80a 4.1 6 3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
2⅛ 1⅛ Nidria .06e 3.7 8 43 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
23½ 10⅛ NMxAr .30e 1.4 57 170 22⅝ 19⅞ 22⅛+2½
11 7⅝ NPinRt s.90 9.7 11 21 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼+ ¼
8⅝ 6⅛ NProc .55e 7.7 7 51 7⅛ 7 7⅛
28⅞ 20⅛ NYTim .90 3.9 10 106 23⅝ 23 23 — ⅜
12½ 5⅞ NewbE .50 5.1 15 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 10¼ Newcor s.56 3.7 7 19 u15 14⅝ 15 + ⅜
9-16 3-16 Newcrp wt 47 ¼ ¼ ¼
5 3 Nexus 4 7 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
30⅞ 18⅝ NiagFSv .94 4.1 6 4 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
6¼ 3⅛ Nichols .05r 1.3 4 15 4 3⅞ 3⅞
5⅞ 3 Nolex 12 71 3 3 3 — ⅛
12⅝ 7½ Norin .60 4.9 4 34 12⅜ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
13 11 Nori pf 1.50 13. 15 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
13⅞ 6⅛ Nortek .08 1.0 5 59 8¼ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅜
23⅝ 15 KaRoy .24 1.1 9 70 21 20⅝ 21 + ⅜
19⅝ 8½ NoCdO g 29 218 u19⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
13¼ 10⅛ NoelBk n1.08 9.7 5 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
46 39 NIPS pf 4.25 11. y100 38 d38 38 —1
19⅝ 9⅝ NuclDta 9 187 14⅝ 13⅞ 14⅛+1½
41⅝ 21 Numac g.07l 323 39¼ 37⅝ 38½— ⅝

— O—O—O —
9⅞ 2⅛ OEA .20e 2.6 14 13 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝— ¼
17⅛ 9⅛ Oakwd .12b .8 6 13 14⅝ 14¼ 14½+ ¼
10 5⅝ Ollalnd .40e 4.6 7 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
48 25 OOkiep 20 2400 44¼ 43 43 — ½
14 7½ OrioleH .40a 3.6 4 47 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
3⅞ 2⅛ Ormand 7 6 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜
18⅝ 13⅝ OSulivn .80 5.7 5 17 14 13⅞ 14 + ½
4⅝ 2⅜ OverSec 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
7⅝ 2⅜ OxfordFt 3 10 5 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 4½ OzarkA .15e 5 213 5¼ 5 5¼

— P—Q —
3⅝ ⅞ PF Ind 132 2⅛ 2 2⅛
⅝ ⅛ PNBMt wt 4 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
16¼ 12⅞ PGEpfA 1.50 12. 59 13 12⅞ 12⅞
15 11 PGEpfB 1.37 12. 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
13⅞ 10 PGEpfD 1.25 12. 12 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
14 10 PGEpfE 1.25 12. 13 10½ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
27½ 20 PGEpfW 2.57 12. 133 22⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
25½ 18¼ PGEpfV 2.32 12. 18 19⅝ 19¼ 19¼— ½
27⅛ 19⅝ PGEpfT 2.54 12. 37 22⅝ 21⅞ 21⅞+ ¼
29⅝ 20⅝ PGEpfS 2.62 12. 21 22⅝ 22 22 — ⅜
12½ 8⅝ PGEpfH 1.12 12. 56 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
25¼ 19⅝ PGEpfR 2.37 12. 6 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
21⅞ 16 PGEpfO 2 12. 23 17½ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
21½ 15 PGEpfM 1.96 12. 5 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛
24 17½ PGEpfL 2.25 12. 1 19 19 19 — ⅛
22¼ 16½ PGEpfK 2.04 11. 50 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅜
24⅞ 18 PGEpfJ 2.32 12. 17 19⅛ 18⅞ 18⅞
45¼ 34 PacLt pf4.36 12. z10 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛
46⅝ 35½ PacLt pf4.40 12. z50 37⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝
46⅞ 34 PacLt pf4.50 12. z300 37½ 37⅝ 37⅝—1⅛
29 13⅝ PacTrst 1.20 5.4 11 9 22⅝ 22⅛ 22¼+ ⅛
23½ 14⅝ PageP g n 625 u23⅝ 23⅛ 23½+ ½
46¼ 27⅛ PallCp .52 1.1 17 73 u46½ 45⅛ 45¼— ⅜
2 1¼ PalomrF 49 2 1⅞ 2
5¼ 2⅝ Pantast .20 8.6 7 20 3½ 3½ 3½
25¼ 13⅝ Paradyn n 25 173 25¼ 24⅛ 24⅝— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅜ ParaPk 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
19¼ 11⅛ ParkCh .60a 4.0 4 4 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 3⅛ ParkEl 8 31 9⅛ 8⅝ 9⅛+ ⅜
31⅝ 22 Parsons s 1 3.1 11 41 u32⅝ 31½ 32⅛+1
14 7⅜ Patagon 5 38 11 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
12⅝ 5⅝ PeerTu .32b 2.6 9 40 u12½ 12 12½+ ½
2 ⅞ PenDix wt 37 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
20⅛ 10½ PenEM .80a 4.1 7 13 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝+ ¼
16¼ 13⅝ PenTr 1.20 8.6 6 3 14 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ PECo .55t 18. 20 51 3⅛ 3 3⅛
24¼ 15⅝ PenRE 1.90 8.4 10 2 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ¼
6¼ 3⅝ PenobS .20 4.3 5 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
14¼ 10⅝ Penril n .15 1.1 11 69 14 13⅝ 14 + ⅜
1½ ⅞ Pentron 7 21 1 1 1
23⅝ 13 PepCom .80 5.1 6 70 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅝+ ⅜
14⅝ 9⅝ Perini .40 3.2 8 10 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
19½ 13⅛ PetLew s 16 940 u20½ 19⅝ 20⅛+1
13⅞ 10 PetLe pf1.65 14. 25 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
10⅝ 7⅛ PhilLD .52r 6.9 3 4 7½ 7½ 7½
4¼ 2 Phoenix 108 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅜
16⅝ 7⅜ PicNPay .32 2.6 7 31 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅝+ ⅛
6⅞ 3⅝ PionrSys 24 75 5⅝ 5⅛ 5½— ⅛
3⅝ 2⅛ PlonTx .20l 11 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅜
6⅝ 5 PitWVa .56 11. 7 22 5⅛ 5⅛ 5¼+ ⅛
36⅞ 22 PitDM 1.40 4.1 5 1 33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝+ ¼
38½ 24⅛ Pittway 1.65 5.3 6 37 31⅝ 30⅝ 31 — ⅜
7⅝ 4⅛ Pizzain n 11 50 5⅛ 5½ 5½— ½
37½ 21⅛ PlacrDv a1a 7 34 35½ 35½
10 5⅛ Plantind 24 252 9¼ 8⅝ 9 + ⅜
9½ 7⅛ PlyGm .40b 4.7 4 22 8⅝ 8¼ 8½— ⅛
3¼ 2⅛ PlymR A 5 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
26⅝ 15⅝ PneuSc 1 6.0 6 2400 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ¼
2 ⅞ Polaron 2 26 1½ 1¼ 1¼— ⅛
24 14⅝ PostCp n .50 2.6 9 4 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+ ⅜
25¼ 12⅞ PrairleO g 26 34 25⅛ 24⅛ 25⅛+ ⅝
14⅛ 10¼ PratiLmb 1.10 8.1 6 21 13½ 13⅛ 13½+ ⅛
7⅝ 4¼ ProttRd .30 6.5 6 8 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
27 20⅝ PrenHa 1.48 6.4 8 295 23¼ 23 23 — ¼
5¼ 3 PresRtA 1 10 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
4⅞ 2⅝ PresRtB 1 2 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
22½ 15⅛ Preston g.90 6 1 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 10½ PrpCT 1.42e 9.5 11 37 15⅛ 14⅞ 15 — ¼
12½ 9⅝ ProvGas .92 9.6 5 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
7 3⅝ PrudBld .24 5.3 13 20 4⅝ 4½ 4½
47½ 36 PSCol pf4.25 12. z650 36⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝+ ¾
24¼ 19⅝ PaSP pfC2.34 12. 10 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
26⅛ 21⅝ PaSP pfD2.34 10. 4 23⅝ 23¼ 23⅝+ ⅜
16⅛ 7⅝ PulteH s .32 2.4 3 3 13½ 13⅛ 13½+ ⅛
10¼ 4⅝ PuntaG 6 22 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
13⅛ 9½ Punta pf1.10 11. 6 10⅛ 10¼ 10⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 6⅛ Quallnn n.50 5.8 3 79 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅜

— R—R—R —
6 2⅛ REDM 7 32 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝— ⅜
3½ 1⅜ RET 69 3½ 3⅜ 3½+ ⅛
46⅝ 42½ RET pf 4.38 10. 2 43⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝+ ⅛
20¼ 9 RHMed .20a 1.1 11 63 19⅛ 18½ 18½— ⅝
2½ 1½ RPS 7 3 1⅝ 1⅜ 1⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 2¼ RSC .10 3.3 13 13 3 3 3
8 5 Rapan .15e 2.0 8 66 7½ 7¼ 7⅝+ ⅛
25 13⅛ RnchEx .30e 1.2 8 98 u25¼ 24¼ 24¾+ ⅜
43⅝ 11⅝ RangrO g 531 u46½ 43⅝ 45½+2¼
22¼ 19⅝ RangrO wt 424 u23½ 21⅝ 23⅛+1⅝
24⅛ 21½ Ransbrs s 1 4.1 9 x53 u24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅜
4¼ 2 RapAm wt 512 u 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅝+ ⅝
5¼ 2 RathP 36 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼
24¼ 14⅝ RayInd .40 1.8 15 48 22 21⅜ 22
5⅝ 2¼ Reading 18 2⅝ 2¼ 2½
12⅝ 7⅛ RlincT 1.25e 17. 11 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅜+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ Redlaw 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ 2½ ReevesT 11 7 4½ 4½ 4½
6¼ 4 RefgTr .32 6.4 3 13 5 5 5
19⅝ 8½ RegalB .72 4.1 9 23 18¼ 17⅞ 17⅞—1
23½ 14⅝ RemAr 1a 4.5 6 25 22 21⅞ 22 + ⅛
9½ 5⅝ RepGyp s.24 4.0 3 11 6 6 6 — ⅛
44⅝ 34¼ RepNY 2 5.4 5 8 37 36⅝ 37
24¼ 19½ RNY pf 2.12 10. 3 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ¼
19½ 11⅝ ReshCot .24 1.4 10 527 17¼ 16½ 17⅛+ ⅝
54⅞ 23¼ ResrtA 4 708 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝—1⅛
22⅝ 11¼ Resrt wt 42 14⅛ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅛
83⅝ 32⅝ Resrt B 5 z1600 38⅝ 37½ 37½—1⅛
4⅝ 2⅜ RestAssc 6 34 2½ 2⅜ 2½
13⅝ 5½ RexNore 8 73 6⅛ 6½ 6⅝
34⅝ 14⅝ RiaIOil n 24 121 u36¼ 34 35⅛+1⅛
9⅝ 4 RibletP .12 2.1 4 17 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
8¼ 3⅝ Richton .44 9.3 44 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ¼
34¼ 21⅛ RioAlgo g1.50 14 26½ 26 26 — ⅝
13⅝ 5½ Robntch 63 8 7⅝ 7⅝
8⅝ 4⅛ Roblin .12 2.1 5 34 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
15⅛ 10 Rockwy 1b 8.3 5 2 12 12 12 + ¼
28⅝ 18 Rogers s .12 .5 14 21 23 22⅝ 23
3⅝ 2⅛ RancoT 19 2 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞+ ⅛
6¼ 4⅛ Rosemr 8 24 6¼ 6 6 — ¼
3⅝ 1⅜ RoyPalm 4 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
8½ 6⅝ Rudick pf.56 8.1 5 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
3 1⅛ Rusco 44 1⅝ 1⅛ 1½
5⅝ 2⅜ RBW Co 4 29 3½ 3⅜ 3¼+ ⅛
16¼ 10 Russell .56 4.9 4 14 11½ 11¼ 11½

— S—S—S —
6¼ 3½ SFM .24 6.2 7 7 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞— ½
12⅝ 8¼ SGL .30b 2.6 6 7 11½ 11½ 11½
3⅛ 1⅜ SMD 3 13 2½ 2 2¼+ ⅛
6 4 SSP 4 5½ 5½ 5½— ½
18⅞ 9⅝ Salem .40a 2.3 10 1 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
3¼ 1⅞ SCarlo .07e 3.1 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
9⅞ 6⅝ SDgo pf .88 11. 6 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅜
10 7 SDgo pf .90 12. 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—1
10¼ 8¼ SDgo pf 1 13. 14 8½ d 8 8 — ⅜
97 76 SDgo pf9.84 13. z50 76½ 76½ 76½
24½ 18⅝ SDgo pf2.47 13. 24 19 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
26⅝ 20⅝ SDgo pf 2.68 13. 8 21 d20⅝ 20⅝— ⅜
24⅝ 18⅝ SFrRE 1.76 7.4 16 16 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ⅜
3 9-16 SFRE wt 10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
22¼ 18 SanJW 1.60 7.3 6 1 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞+ ⅛
14¼ 5½ Sandgte .40 5.0 6 6 8⅛ 8 8 — ¼
6⅝ 3¼ ScheibE .42j 16 161 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
20⅛ 13⅞ Schnult 1a 4.9 4 9 20¾ 20⅛ 20⅝— ⅛
9⅛ 2⅝ Schiller 6 20 7½ 7¼ 7¼— ¼
3⅞ 2½ Schradr .04j 28 19 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
4½ 2¼ SciMgt .10 3.1 7 8 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
59⅝ 20⅛ ScurryR g 11 10 58 56½ 58 +1⅛
20⅛ 16 SbdAM .40 2.3 5 x3 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
16 5⅝ Sealctro .94t 6.1 7 64 u16⅛ 15⅝ 15½— ½
1½ ⅝ Seaport 25 1 ⅞ 1 + ⅛
6⅝ 3 Searsind 7 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
4⅞ 3 SecMtg 11 46 3⅝ 3½ 3½
9⅝ 6⅛ Selas .36 5.4 8 5 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝
7⅞ 1⅛ SeligAsc 7 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼— ⅛
7¼ 5⅛ Semtch .20b 3.3 9 12 6 6 6
8 4⅝ Srvisco .40 5.5 5 11 7¼ 7¼ 7¼— ⅛
5 2¼ Servo 30 3½ 3⅜ 3½— ⅛
15½ 9⅛ SetonCo .50b 4.1 4 1 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
8⅝ 4½ ShaerS .40e 5.6 5 7 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅜
12⅝ 7½ Sharon s .50 4.5 6 10 11¼ 11 11 — ¼
6¼ 4⅝ Showin .40 8.9 4 8 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
4⅝ 2½ ShettrR 4 27 3⅛ 3 3 — ¼
7 3⅝ Shopwell 7 5 4⅛ 4⅜ 4⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 18⅛ Showbt 1 5.4 6 38 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝— ⅛
30⅛ 16¼ Sierrcin .30 1.0 14 15 u30¼ 30¼ 30¼+ ¼
8⅝ 6⅝ Sifco s .28 3.5 7 28 8 7⅞ 8
20½ 10¼ Sigma .40 2.7 7 13 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
9¼ 5½ Sikes A .45e 6.4 3 1 7 7 7 + ⅛
7⅛ 3⅝ Silvrcst 51 49 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛— ¼
5⅛ 3⅝ SimcoS .25b 5.9 7 4 4¼ 4 4¼+ ⅛
7⅝ 3¼ Solitron 13 232 5¼ 5 5
29¼ 23⅝ SonderB .40 1.4 9 204 29⅝ 27 29⅛+ ⅜
17⅝ 6½ SoraPap .50r 4.0 4 11 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅝— ½
8⅝ 6 Soundsn .40 5.9 3 8 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝
13 9 SCEd pf1.08 12. 12 9⅝ d 8½ 9⅛— ⅜
13⅝ 10 SCEd pf1.19 12. 8 10⅝ 10¼ 10¼— ⅜
16⅝ 12 SCEd pf1.45 12. 6 12½ 12½ 12½— ⅛
19⅝ 17½ SCEd pf1.30 7.1 9 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
25⅝ 19 SCEd pf2.30 11. 20 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝
24¼ 18⅝ SCEd pf2.21 11. 3 20 19⅝ 20 + ⅜
98⅝ 72 SCEd pf8.70 11. 1 77 77 77
100 76 SCEd pf8.96 11. 1 80 80 80
9⅞ 7⅛ SwFlBk .50 6.3 5 37 8 7⅞ 8
13⅝ 9 SpecityR 5 2 12 12 12
15 6⅛ Spector .43e 4.8 3 44 9⅛ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅜
6 3½ Spectro .19t 3.6 40 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛+ ½
6⅝ 4 SpedOP .20r 4.2 8 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
6¼ 3⅝ Spencer .16 2.8 7 64 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ⅜
27½ 20 StdAlln 1 4.1 4 2 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ¼
27 18⅝ StCoasa 1.68 7.5 7 7 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅞+ ⅜
18⅛ 6⅛ StdMotl 17 6 32 16¼ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅜
26⅝ 16¼ StProd 1.52 9.1 4 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ¼
33 20⅝ StdShr 1.22l 4.5 6 25 27⅝ 27⅜ 27⅝— ⅜
9⅝ 5⅝ Stange .30 3.2 7 62 6⅞ 6¼ 6¼— ¼
14½ 10⅛ StanAv .50r 4.4 5 2 11⅞ 11⅜ 11⅜— ¼
5⅝ 3¼ Stanwd 4 46 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
15⅛ 11⅛ StarSup s.80 5.7 4 11 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ¼
3⅝ 1⅛ Stardust 7 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
9¼ 3½ StarrtHo .30 6.0 5 10 5 4⅞ 5 + ¼
8⅝ 4⅝ Steelmt .24b 3.3 4 21 7⅝ 7¼ 7¼
23½ 16¼ StepnCh .92 4.5 7 11 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ¼
2⅛ ⅝ SterlBcp wt 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
1⅝ 1 SterlEl 6 46 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
3¼ 2⅛ SterlExt .05t 5 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
26 6⅜ StrutW .38b 1.2 24 108 25⅝ 25 25⅝+ ⅜
3½ 2⅝ SueAnn .24 8.3 5 6 3 2⅞ 2⅞
17⅝ 8⅝ Sunair .40a 3.8 8 71 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+2
51⅝ 15⅜ Sundnc .16b .3 166 50⅝ 49⅝ 50¼+1
9½ 5⅝ SunshJr .40 4.3 6 45 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
16⅝ 10⅝ SupFdS .40b 3.5 6 24 11⅝ 11½ 11½+ ¼
12¼ 5 Supind s.25 4.9 4 83 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ¼
11½ 6½ SupSurg .32 4.3 5 16 7⅝ 7 7⅛+ ¼
50 29⅝ Supron s .24 .5 31 173 u50⅛ 49 49⅞+1⅝
7⅛ 3½ Susqueh 9 250 5⅝ 4⅝ 5⅛+ ⅝
10½ 8½ Susqh pf 1 11. 25 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
8¼ 3⅝ Synloy .30b 3.8 10 11 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
44¼ 30⅝ Syntex 1.10 2.7 11 221 40⅝ 40⅝ 40½— ⅛
24¼ 18¼ Syscos .40 1.8 8 35 23 22⅝ 22⅞+ ⅜
18⅝ 10⅝ SystEng 13 194 18⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ¾
6½ 3⅝ SysPln .20 4.0 3 15 5 5 5 + ⅛

— T—T—T —
9⅛ 5⅝ TEC .40 6.8 7 15 6 5⅝ 5⅝
3½ 1⅜ TFI 6 37 3½ 3¼ 3¼
19½ 9¼ TabPd .20 1.2 7 6 16½ 16⅜ 16⅜— ⅜
14 8 TandB .40 3.2 6 x8 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
9½ 5¼ Tannet .28b 4.7 5 3 6 6 6
14⅝ 9⅝ Tasty 1.20b 12. 27 10 d 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
4 1¼ TechSym 10 149 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
13⅝ 4 TechOp 9 15 11⅞ 11½ 11⅞
4⅛ 1⅛ TechTp .52t 26. 152 2 1⅞ 2 + ¼
6½ 3⅝ Tectrol .24 4.3 5 37 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝
84¼ 27 TelonR 74 9 79¼ 78⅛ 78⅛—1
32 15⅝ Telflex .40 1.5 11 73 27½ 26½ 27½+1⅝
22¼ 13⅝ Telscl .60 3.7 11 44 16½ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ¼
7⅝ 3⅝ Tenney s 8 1 5 5 5 — ⅛
4⅞ 1⅞ Tensor 3 12 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ TerraC .10l 94 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
13⅝ 5⅝ TetraT 50 8⅝ 8 8⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 7½ TexlAir .16 1.9 7 193 8½ 8⅛ 8⅜
51⅝ 48⅛ TxPL pf4.56 11. z375 41½ 40½ 40½—1½
18⅝ 12¼ Textron wt 2 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ½
1 ½ ThorCp 15 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
5⅛ 2⅝ Thorofar .04e 1.0 5 24 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ¼
4⅝ 3¼ ThreeD .20b 4.8 4 6 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
27⅝ 15⅛ Thrifm 1.20 4.8 3 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
7½ 3 Tidwell 5 25 6½ 6⅛ 6½+ ¼
8⅝ 4⅝ TobKtz n.25 4.9 3 23 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 4¼ ToppsG .21l 48 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅛
17⅝ 10⅛ TorlnCp .80 6.1 5 5 13¼ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
27⅛ 12⅝ TotlPet s.32 379 25⅝ 25 25⅛+ ¼
19⅛ 6⅛ TotPet wt 75 17⅝ 16⅝ 16⅞— ⅜
3⅝ 2⅛ TownCtry 8 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
26⅝ 16⅛ Towner n.01e .0 62 59 u27⅛ 26¼ 27¼+1¼
8½ 4⅛ TrnsLux .10e 1.5 7 113 6½ 6⅛ 6½+ ¼
14⅝ 7⅛ TransOil .05e .4 234 13⅞ 13⅛ 13½
7 5⅝ TrnsTec n.34 3.5 10 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ Tredwy .20 3.0 8 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 7 TriSM .80 8.4 4 22 9⅝ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
18⅝ 9⅝ TriaCp .20 1.7 8 72 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
14⅝ 8½ TritOil n 730 u14⅝ 14 14⅝+ ⅜
24⅝ 22⅝ TritOil pf1.96 7.6 57 u26 24⅝ 25¼+1¼
10⅝ 6¼ TuboMx s 13 1753 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
31 26 TurnrC 2 6.9 6 2 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 3½ TwinFr .20 5.0 6 20 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛

— U—U—U —
12½ 7⅝ U&I 51 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
2⅝ 1¼ UDS 2 2 2 2 + ⅛
6⅝ 3⅛ UIP .24 3.7 11 53 6⅝ 6¼ 6½
7⅝ 2⅝ UNA .20 3.3 4 20 6⅛ 6 6
8⅝ 5⅛ URS .40b 4.2 24 96 u 9¼ 9 9 + ⅛
8¼ 5¼ Unimax 12 5 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼
7⅝ 6½ Unimax pf 8 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
19⅝ 12½ UAirPd .64b 3.2 11 10 u19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+ ⅜
17⅛ 11 UnCosF .72 5.8 7 8 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝
2½ 1⅛ UnFoods .10e 5.7 35 73 2 1¾ 1¾— ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ UNatCp 81 5 4½ 5 + ⅜
¾ 1-16 UNatCp wt 10 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
8 5 URepln .23r 6.1 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
6⅛ 2⅞ USAir wt 25 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
40½ 27⅝ USAir pf 3 11. 5 28½ 28¼ 28¼+ ¼
16¼ 9⅝ USFiltr .36 2.5 8 225 14½ 14⅛ 14⅜+ ¼
11⅝ 7⅝ UnRlfT .87e 9.0 11 535 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
4 2⅛ USRdlum 14 16 3 2⅞ 3
20⅛ 14 USRbR 1a 5.6 8 x2 18 17⅝ 18 + ½
11⅛ 6⅛ UnityB 7 4 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
26½ 12⅝ UnivRs .32 1.2 25 428 u26⅝ 24½ 26¼+1⅝

— V—V—V —
10 4⅝ Valle's .81t 17. 14 13 5 4⅞ 4⅞
16 7⅛ Valmac .80 6.9 23 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
8⅝ 5⅝ Valspar .36 4.4 6 14 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼+ ½
3¼ 2⅝ ValueL .06e 1.9 20 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
2⅞ 1⅛ Verit 5 12 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅝+ ¼
23⅛ 16½ VermtA .32b 1.7 8 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅜
9⅝ 5 Vernltrn .10 1.2 7 529 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝+ ⅜
6½ 3 Vertiple 5 23 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ½
9½ 1½ Vesely 213 10 6½ 6⅝— ⅛
2½ 1½ Viatech 2 1½ 1½ 1½
4⅝ 2⅛ VintageE 3 15 3 3 3 — ⅛
7⅝ 4½ Virco .16b 3.5 5 2 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅝
12⅝ 6⅝ Vishay .53t 5.1 8 28 10⅝ 10 10⅝
6⅝ 4¼ VisualG .16 3.2 9 2 5 5 5 — ¼
5⅝ 2⅛ VolMer .12e 2.9 4 22 4⅝ 4¼ 4¼— ⅜
13⅝ 8⅞ Voplex .52 6.1 4 16 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ¼
7⅝ 3⅝ VulcCp .20a 3.3 4 6 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛

— W—X—Y—Z —
7½ 2½ WTC .02l 55 145 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝
9⅝ 6½ Wachht .40b 5.2 6 65 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 2¼ WadelEq 34 u 3⅝ 3 3⅝+ ½
29½ 18⅝ Walnoco s.12 .4 56 1129 u32 28½ 31⅝+3⅝
21 13⅛ Walbr n.05e .2 9 75 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
25 18 Walco .80b 3.6 6 4 22½ 22¼ 22½+ ¼
9⅝ 4 WallcS .12 1.9 10 x39 6¼ 6⅛ 6¼+ ⅛
34¾ 17 Wang B s.16 .5 26 228 33⅝ 32 33⅝+1⅛
32½ 18⅝ Wang C s.06 .2 25 68 31⅝ 31 31⅝+ ½
13½ 8⅝ WardsCo .20 2.1 3 4 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1½ WshHm 5 13 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
26⅝ 18⅝ WshPst s.36 1.8 7 136 20¼ 20 20¼+ ½
31⅞ 21 WRIT 2.12 7.9 14 3 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝
8⅝ 5 Watsco .30 4.9 7 18 6¼ 6 6¼— ⅛
23⅛ 14⅝ Wthird n 17 251 23⅛ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅜
3⅝ 2⅝ Welman 1 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
25⅝ 8⅝ WeldTu .30b 1.2 8 x84 25⅝ 24⅞ 25⅛— ½
5⅝ 4 Wellco .12e 2.6 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
10 6½ WescoFn .38 4.8 5 50 8 8 8 — ¼
26⅝ 15⅝ Wstbrn g s.70 2.8 229 25⅞ 25 25 — ⅜
38⅝ 13¼ WstFin .52 2.1 3 83 25⅝ 24⅝ 25⅛+1⅝
15⅝ 9 WPacRR n 2 40 10 9½ 9½+ ⅛
12⅝ 3⅝ Whippny .20 2.4 146 8⅝ 7 8¼— ⅛
7½ 4 WhitCbl .20 4.8 4 35 4½ 4 4½+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ Whitehall 8 38 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅜
13⅝ 3¼ Wichita .45t 3.3 45 86 u13⅝ 13 13⅝+ ½
2⅝ 1⅛ WilcxG n 3 183 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
20 9⅝ Wmhous .70 4.0 10 19 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅜ WilsnB .15l 43 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜
22⅝ 11½ Wincorp .40 2.0 50 2 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
49 41⅝ WisP pf4.50 10. z100 45 44⅝ 45 +1
3 2 WolfHB .10e 4.7 7 64 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
14½ 7⅛ Wdstrm n .60 7.3 4 20 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼
11½ 5⅝ WkWear .40 4.1 6 10 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
20 11½ Wrathr .05e .3 15 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
1⅜ ¾ WrightH g 90 u 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞+3-16
17⅝ 11 Wynns s .48 3.1 7 65 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 2½ Xonics 41 3⅛ 2⅞ 2⅞— ¼
11½ 6½ Zimmer .36 5.2 3 13 7⅛ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
December 17, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond SF 683.85
—(d) Conbar SF 634.00
—(d) Grabar SF 649.00
—(d) Stockbar SF 758.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund SF 16.30
—(d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.24
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $10.37

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $7.84
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.83*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $20.43
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $11.70
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $27.17

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses SF 295.75
—(d) Canasec SF 476.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 58.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 60.75
—(d) Energie-Valor SF 98.00
—(d) Ussec SF 466.00
—(d) Europa-Valor SF 111.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra DM 18.90
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 66.30

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd. $4.32

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $30.65
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $67.36
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd $28.65
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $30.22
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $59.52
—(w) Fidelity World Fd $18.37

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £4.25
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £1.25
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £17.88

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $43.93
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 11.89
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $14.86
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.81
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $11.29

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $64.90
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $22.71

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 420.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 281.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.74

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $40.48

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,500.50
—(r) Securswiss SF 1,111.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor SF 334.25
—(d) Intervalor SF 50.75
—(d) Japan Portfolio SF 321.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 234.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select SF 61.25
—(d) Universal Fund SF 70.93

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF 22.75
—(d) Bond Invest SF 58.25
—(d) Convert-Invest SF 61.50
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF 128.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 101.00
—(d) Globinvest SF 54.25
—(d) Pacific Invest SF 65.50
—(d) Rometac-Invest SF 322.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 281.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 209.80

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta DM 35.45
—(d) Unifonds DM 15.32
—(d) Unirak DM 48.48
—(d) Uniglobal DM 57.48
—(d) Unispecial I DM 558.44
—(d) Europafonds DM 22.34

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $9.57
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,026.94
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.46
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 118.80
(w) CAMIT $10.23
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $15.37
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,366.00
(d) Carlbico Open-End Fund. $250.55
(w) Citadel Fund $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,013.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs 7.02
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs 14.11
(w) D.G.C. $15.79*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $19.19
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $18.98
(d) Euro Obligations LF 1,113.00
(d) First Eagle Fund $5,757.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $206.99
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 146.65
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 60.88
(d) Fonditalia $14.77
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins M 41.49
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.06
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $368.41
(l) H.O.I.T. Hebel $31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A. $117.32
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $120.08
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.99
(w) Intermarket Fund $168.47
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.71
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.44
(d) Investa DWS DM 31.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques $58.53
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $10.87
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.78
(w) Japan Selection Fund $74.42
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $39.82
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,377.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $13.80
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $30.03
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $59.68
(w) Luxfund $31.21
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. Con$ 9.29
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.11
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.74
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.42
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.73
(w) N.A.M.F. $81.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $32.89
(d) Rento Fund $60.10
(d) Rentinvest LF 763.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.06
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.79
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 53.55
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $15.99
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 86.60
(w) Soros Fund $844.80
(w) Talent Global Fund $12.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $47.78
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $65.58
(w) Transpacific Fund $31.76
(d) UNICO Fund DM 49.46
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas. $1.07
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.00
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $105.39
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $13.01
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $472.20
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $14.57
(w) Worldwide Securities $90.50
(w) Worldwide Special $1,855.10S/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUSS-MASSA REGION

— AGADIR —

NOTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS N° 23-79 OR. SM

EQUIPMENT OF THE OUADI ISSEN

The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Souss-Massa Region is launching a call for International Tenders for the following: supply and laying of water-pipes, brass-fittings, cast branch pipes and accessories for the irrigation of the Ouadi Issen Area, 40 km from Agadir.

LOT N° 1 - LARGE DIAMETER:

The supplies included in this lot are the following:
— A water-pipe with a blind header pipe and a network of underground water-pipes ranging from 500 to 1,600 mm diameter on a 46 km line.

The deadline for submitting offers was fixed at January 5, 1980, 12 a.m.

Tender files may be obtained at the headquarters of the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Souss-Massa Region - Bureau des Marchés - Rue des Administrations Publiques, B.P. 21 Agadir, against remittance of a check or money order of 1,000.00 DH (one thousand Dirhams) labelled in the name of the "Agent Comptable" of the O.R.M.V.A. S/M. This file may also be obtained by mail upon request.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE O.R.M.V.A. SOUSS-MASSA
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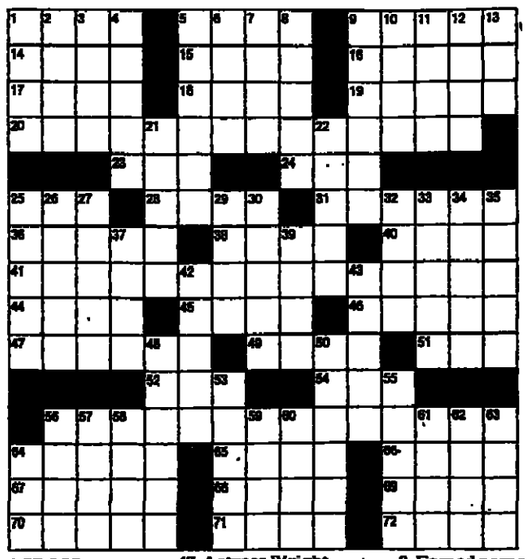
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Type of grass
5 Devotee of cow's milk
9 Bombacaceous tree
14 Apollo's mother
15 Hebrew measure
16 Hamburger helper
17 Preposition
18 "With malice toward——"
19 Single entries
20 Marx vehicle
23 Ship: Abbr.
24 Fictitious John
25 Cloche or toque
28 Latch
31 Dry goods dealer
36 Deck
38 Salty spot in Utah
40 Michigan town
41 Two-edged wager
44 Response to an explanation
45 Network
46 High nest
47 Actress Wright
49 Do a deck job
51 Tennis unit
52 "Faerie Queene" hag
54 Saluki, e.g.
56 Possibly a shoo-in
64 Auto tires' outer casings
65 Pub call at closing
66 Region
67 Evangelist's first name
68 Square
69 "——Fence Me In"
70 Go-getters
71 Tear
72 It's hard to make them meet

DOWN

1 Sate
2 Divorce city
3 Aleutian isle
4 Fools
5 Against: Prefix
6 Chinese seaport
7 Fabric weave
8 Famed name in psychoanalysis
9 Basement installation
10 Not pro
11 Willingly, to an Elizabethan
12 A few
13 Reply: Abbr.
21 ——chloride (local anesthetic)
22 Cowpoke's arena
25 ——coming (deserved)
26 Originated
27 More veracious
28 ——gin
30 Splits
32 Pain's relative
33 Poker holdings
34 Tennessee—— Ford
35 Thesaurus name
37 Busy as——
39 Had information
42 Muse for Sappho
43 Ban
48 Talks in a snippety way
50 Period before Christmas
53 Come in
55 Class
56 State or river
57 Hemispherical vault
58 Antler bearer
59 Basketball team
60 So be it
61 "The Man in the—— Mask"
62 Care for
63 Diner sign
64 Unhappy

Solution to Previous Puzzle

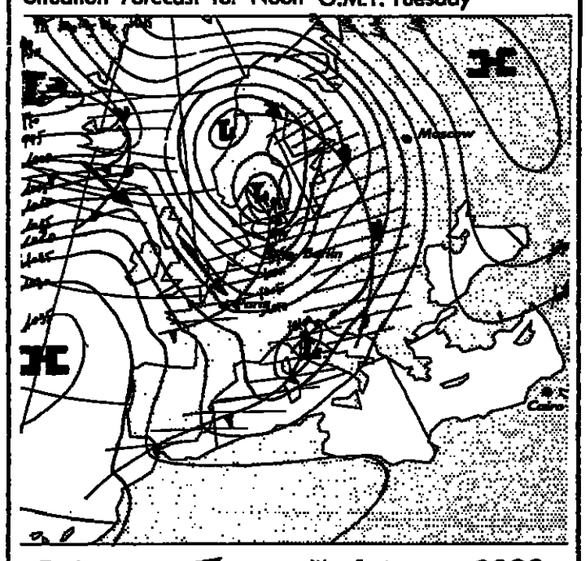
A	R	I	D		P	A	P	A	W		O	E	A	L
D	A	N	E		A	C	U	T	E		M	I	N	A
A	M	O	S		T	H	R	E	E	P	E	N	N	Y
M	A	N	E	A	T	E	R		D	O	D	G	E	S
			E	R	B	E	D		S	L	U	G		
P	E	S	T	E	R		S	P	I	T	E	F	U	L
L	A	C	E	S		T	E	A	K	S		O	N	E
A	S	U	A		T	R	A	C	E		P	U	M	A
Z	E	P		A	R	E	T	E		S	E	R	E	S
A	L	S	O		G	A	N	S		S	P	R	I	T	E
			R	E	D	D		S	L	A	I	N		
S	A	L	I	N	E		S	T	A	R	C	H	E	D
T	W	O	B	A	S	E	H	I	T		L	A	D	E
L	E	V	I		O	R	A	L	E		E	N	D	S
O	D	E	S		N	A	M	E	D		S	D	A	K

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Fair	MADRID	11	52	Fair
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Overcast	MIAMI	28	48	Fair
ANKARA			N.A.	MILAN	8	46	Foggy
ATHENS	13	55	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—16	3	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Fair	MOSCOW	—3	27	Snow
BELGRADE	6	43	Fair	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BERLIN	7	45	Overcast	NEW YORK	—5	23	Fair
BRUSSELS	9	48	Rain	NICE	14	57	Fair
BUCHAREST	2	36	Foggy	OSLO	—4	21	Snow
BUDAPEST	7	45	Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	Rain
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	39	Rain
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Showers	ROME	12	54	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair	SOFIA	1	34	Snow
DUBLIN	5	41	Fair	STOCKHOLM	—4	25	Snow
EDINBURGH	7	45	Fair	TEHRAN	18	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	7	45	Foggy	TEL AVIV	18	64	Fair
FRANKFURT	8	46	Rain	TOKYO	8	46	Fair
GENEVA	8	46	Showers	TUNIS	17	63	Overcast
HELSINKI	1	34	Snow	VIENNA	6	43	Overcast
HOUSTON	19	66	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	39	Overcast
ISTANBUL			N.A.	WASHINGTON	—1	30	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	8	46	Rain
LISBON	19	66	Foggy				
LONDON	7	45	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	26	79	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



British Jeweler Finds New Lode In Battered, Old Workshop Carpet

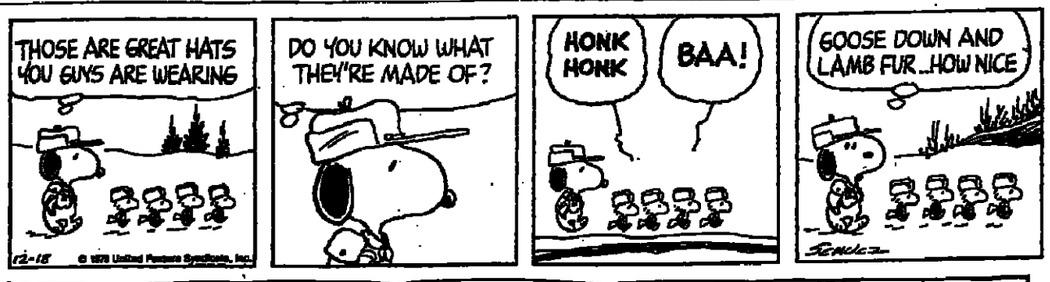
LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP) — Tom Durant spent £100 ($220) laying a carpet in his jewelry workshop nine years ago. When he took it up last week it was worth £31,000 ($68,200).

A firm of bullion dealers burned the battered carpet in a special furnace and salvaged 150 ounces of gold, worth more than $450 an ounce today. The fine grains of gold were trapped in the carpet weave, despite daily vacuum cleaning.

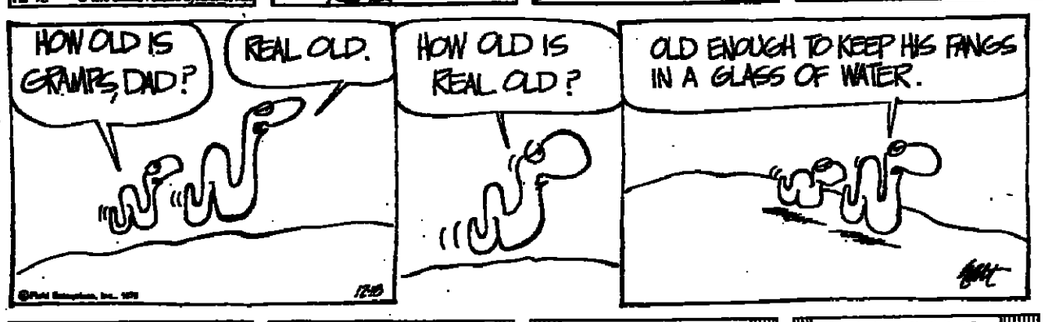
Mr. Durant, 56, said that he was "amazed" by the find and plans to lay another carpet in his workshop at Binton near Stratford-on-Avon. "It's a good investment," he said.

Jewelry workshops usually have plastic floors, Mr. Durant admitted, but he decided to have a carpet after seeing the elegant workrooms of a French jeweler.

PEANUTS



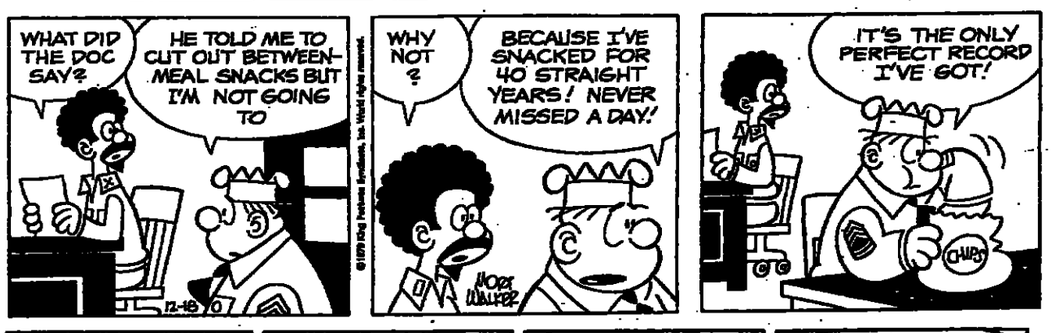
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OCTIX

NOWVE

RUBBUS

ENVELE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A ○○○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SMACK COLIC SURELY UNEASY
Answer: What the violinist had—MUSIC IN HIS SOLE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T MIND WATER WHEN IT COMES WRAPPED FOR CHRISTMAS."

BOOKS

THE POET'S WORK

By Reginald Gibbons. Houghton Mifflin. 305 pp. $12.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"I AM ravished by passions I repudiate," writes Fernando Pessoa. "A book is a cubic piece of burning, smoking, conscience — and nothing else," observes Boris Pasternak. "I write to bear the world as it steadily crumbles into nothingness," says Guenter Kunert. "Take eloquence and wring its neck!" cries Osip Mandelstam, quoting Paul Verlaine.

This is from "The Poet's Work," edited by Reginald Gibbons. The book is subtitled "Twenty-nine Masters of 20th-Century Poetry on the Origins and Practice of Their Art." Though one might quibble in some cases with Gibbons' use of the word "masters" and wish now and then that the neck of eloquence had not been quite so thoroughly wrung, "The Poet's Work" is a useful book. It is useful because it reminds us, among other things, how ordinary most poets are. It brings us closer to them to realize that an ordinary, even a silly man, can write poetry.

'Black Sounds'

Good poetry must have "*duende*," says Federico Garcia Lorca. *Duende* means "black sounds." It has, he says, "an air bearing the odor of child's spittle, crushed grass and the veil of a Medusa . . ." For Luis Cernuda, it is "the hostility before the ironic attractiveness of reality" that gives tension to poetry. Poetry, he says, can be distilled from "the dramatic intoxication of defeat."

"One grows tired," Wallace Stevens writes, "of the monotony of one's own imagination and sets out to find variety." In contemporary poetry, "the irrational searches the irrational" and we hope it will liberate us from rationality. "The poets," Stevens says, "who most urgently search the world for the sanctions of life, for that which makes life so prodigiously worth living, may find their solutions in a duck on a pond or in the wind on a winter night."

George Seferis complains of "the dreadful war nature wages to prevent the poet from existing." Haunted by T.S. Eliot, Delmore Schwartz says that "the poet must be prepared to be alienated and indestructible." Karl Shapiro argues that "nearly all modern poetry fails in impact."

"I am a metaphor for my own being," writes Mark Strand. "The self in a sense is all we have left." "To attribute to the muse a special fondness for pain," observes Wendell Berry, "is to come too close to desiring and cultivating the pain."

Words, words, words, says Dylan Thomas. The poet is a doctor to all life, suggests William Carlos Williams. "It is the task of modern poets," writes Louise Bogan, "to bridge the division between serious and light forms . . ." Marianne Moore quotes Reinhold Niebuhr: "The self does not realize itself most fully when self-realization is its conscious aim." "Discouragement," Moore observes, "is a form of temptation, but paranoia is not optimism."

"Poems flew at him," says the wife of the late Randall Jarrell, as rell traces one of his poems from first, tentative lines to its final for and the experience is both move and instructive.

"My language is the mirror whore whom I have to make into virgin," writes Karl Kraus. "I poet," W.H. Auden says, "is ther of his poem; its mother is guage. There is a certain kind person who is so dominated by desire to be loved for himself that he has constantly to test around him by tiresome behavi what he says and does must be mired not because it is intrinsic admirable, but because it is his mark, his act. Does this not find a good deal of avant-garde art?

Poetry, Auden suggests, should be submitted to a "censorate." censorate "should include, for stance, a sensitive only child practical housewife, a logician monk, an irreverent buffoon, even, perhaps, hated by all the ers and returning their dislik brutal, foul-mouthed drill serg who considers all poetry rubbish

'A Cargo of Resurrection'

Poetry, Denise Levertov should have a horizon, a "sens the beat or pulse underlying whole." James Dickey says that order to create poetry, you m monster out of your own mind; you want inspiration," Gary Sn advises, "the two simplest and ways to get it are to go on a walking trip by yourself, or in sweat bath."

For the most ambitious metaphor in "The Poet's W here is Rene Char: "The poe translating intention into in spired act, by converting a cr illness into a cargo of resour forces an oasis of cold throu the pores of the windowpane jection, thus creating the pa hydra of struggle, wonder, and deluge, with your lips to dom and my blood for an piece."

Anatole Broyard is on the st The New York Times.

De Gaulle Hou Opened to Pu

COLOMBEY-LES-D EGLISES, France, De (Reuters) — The country ho the late Charles de Gaulle small eastern France villa opened to the public today.

The house, La Boisserie, w to be opened last month b date was postponed when t French president's widow, Y died a day before the sch opening.

The general's heirs decid open the house to the public pay maintenance costs f building, which contains p souvenirs but no major ha documents.

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

THE labors of Hercules might have a bridge equivalent for those who like to construct deals with a theme. It is interesting, for example, to try to fabricate the strongest hand, in terms of high-card points, that cannot make any game; or the weakest hand that cannot be defeated in three no-trump.

A more exciting field for such speculation concerns absolute rules. You set down some obvious statement, using the word "always" or "never," and search for an exception. Sometimes the statement seems trivial and the task quite impossible, worthy of a Hercules of bridge.

"If dummy on your right has an ace-queen you should always win if you have king-jack-ten and the queen is finessed; similarly you should invariably win if you have queen-ten-nine and dummy's jack is finessed with an ace-king-jack combination." An ingenious exception has been found to the second part of this statement, but the first part remains as a challenge to constructors of deals.

"If you have a doubleton ace opposite a doubleton king it is always right to win the first trick in the suit." This might seem trivial and totally valid, but the task of finding an exception has been carried out. The diagramed deal was constructed by Dave Elward.

In an actual situation East's bid over one heart by North would probably be three or four spades. An eight-card suit, even a weak one, seems too long for a preemptive jump overcall. Over either action South would have plenty to think about. He would probably double, either negatively or positively.

In four spades doubled East would probably escape for down two, a good save, since South would hardly be likely to lead a trump and a minor-suit lead gives the declarer a trick. In four or five hearts North will make 11 tricks since East will lead spades and then give his partner a spade ruff. West is then endplaying in a fashion and, whatever he returns, the declarer can trump and finesse as necessary in the minor suits.

Over two spades one would expect South to bid three clubs and North to persevere indefinitely in hearts. But for the purposes of the exercise South must play no so we twist his arm and mak bid two no-trump and then no-trump. With honors in side-suits North's final decis pass three no-trump is not sonable, particularly in a point game.

West *naturally* leads the queen, and South sees that h make use of dummy's hear needs two entries to the dum this purpose, and the minor-s tries are liable to be too slow ing at all four hands, it is cle South will be defeated if he w spade ace and attacks heart will win and clear spades which the spades will be ru the hearts. Winning the fir with the king and leading card in a minor suit is equall trous.

The winning play, and th tion to the task, is to all spade queen to win the first West is endplayed and mu the declarer some help. What does the hearts come into p fore the spades and South s with 11 tricks by taking one minor-suit finesses. This give top score, for he narrowly all the North-South pairs wi played in the more rational of four hearts and also ma tricks.

The next task for Elward any others who like such He labors, is to construct a which it is right for the dec lead such a suit combinatio duck.

NORTH
♠A6
♡KQJ10987
◇QJ
♣QJ

WEST(D)
♠Q
♡65432
◇10763
♣1063

EAST
♠J1087
♡A
◇K5
♣K5

SOUTH
♠K9
♡—
◇A9842
♣A9742

Both sides are vulnerable. T ding:

West	North	East
Pass	1♡	2♠
Pass	3♡	Past
Pass	Pass	Pass

West leads the spade queen.

Redskins Out Of Playoffs, Bears Are In

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI) — The National Football League's 10 playoff clubs were determined yesterday and all that remains is for the AFC West order of finish to be decided tonight in the final game of the regular season.

In the AFC, Pittsburgh won the Central Division title with a 28-0 rout of Buffalo and left Houston as the wild-card club. Losses by Cleveland and Oakland sent Denver into the playoffs. The Broncos will play at San Diego for the Western Division title tonight, with the loser becoming a wild-card club. Miami clinched the AFC East title a week ago.

In the NFC, Dallas rallied to edge Washington, 35-34, and win the Eastern title. The Cowboys' victory eliminated the Redskins and gave Chicago, a 42-6 winner over St. Louis, a wild-card berth. Tampa Bay clinched the Central title with a 3-0 victory over Kansas City and Los Angeles won the Western crown a week ago.

The wild-card playoffs for next Sunday have Chicago at Philadelphia and tonight's San Diego-Denver loser at Houston. The division playoffs will be played Dec. 29-30, the AFC and NFC title games on Jan. 6 and the Super Bowl on Jan. 20 at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif.

By Paul Attner

VING, Texas, Dec. 17 (WP) — Washington Redskins came in 140 seconds yesterday of hing their impossible dream. n the brilliance of quarterback er Staubach of the Dallas hoys turned the afternoon into -34 nightmare.

The Lord giveth and He can it away in a hurry, that's the way to understand what took e here," said coach Jack Pardee, stunned by a Cowboy come- that turned a 13-point Reds- lead into a Dallas victory and cked Washington out of the offs.

until the final 140 seconds, the skins were on the verge of win- the NFC East title. Two Stau- touchdown passes, one with to play, the last with 39 sec- left, won the game for the hoys and allowed the Chicago to gain a wild-card berth on basis of a four-point edge in differential.

Clock Runs Out

en a final desperate shot at ng out this game ended in frus- n and controversy. The Red- aided by an interference call eir 49-yard line with nine sec- to go, got to the Dallas 42 on a yard pass over the middle from Theismann to Don Warren as lock ticked down from five sec-

eismann tried to call time, nce Harmon called time and en tried to stop the clock but fficials ruled it was all over be- Mark Mosley could try a 59- field goal. He kicked two earli-

tried to call time as soon as I the ball," Theismann said. "I d to him [referee Bob Frederic] saw one second but he made cision. He told me to get out face."

dskin players didn't know who more upset with afterwards: fficals for not giving them that econd, the St. Louis Cardinals sing, 42-6, to Chicago, or the boys, especially defensive end ey Martin, who tossed a funer- reath into their locker room ents after the final gun.

Big Margin Fades

any Redskins accused the Car- ls of putting forth a lackluster, rofessional effort. By winning andily, the Bears captured the NFC wild-card spot from shington by virtue of four more points in all games this season. Redskins took a 33-point mar- into this final day of the regular dule.

We thought we had the title," backer Neal Olkewicz said. en to have this happen. When ad the ball with a 34-21 lead, I ght we were in."

ashington did seem in charge, y to finally put the Cowboys y after earlier blowing a 17-0 nd-quarter lead. Now the Red- s had the ball on the Dallas 42, down and four, with just four ites to go.

rmon fumbled the ball going he first down and Randy White vered at the Cowboy 41 with left. That began this Washing- nightmare.

those last ticks of the clock, ything the Redskins had done day, from Theismann's 200 gained passing to John Rig- two touchdowns and 151 rush- rds, was erased by Staubach, aster of pressure.

is final statistics were superb: mpletions in 42 attempts for yards and 3 touchdowns. But those numbers don't capture erformance during that final

Open Down the Middle

llowing Harmon's fumble, bach completed two passes of nd 19 yards, the last to Tony to move the ball to the Wash- n 26. Then Staubach found Springs wide open down the ne. Springs, who had outrun Dusek, lunged over from the for the score, Rafael Septien dd the extra point and Dallas within 34-28 with 2:20 left.

ow Washington had to get a down. Danny Buggs dropped a n pass and Riggins powered eight. After the two-minute ing, Riggins tried the right side arry Cole sliced into the back- and threw him for a two-yard forcing a 44-yard Mike Bragg

llas had the ball at its 25 with left. Staubach found Hill, who ight catches on the day, for 20 s. After an incompletion, Stau- ducked a hard charge from e Perry Brooks, then connected Preston Pearson for 22 more. aubach tried to go deep but overthrew Hill in the end zone. So he went back to his clutch receiver, running back Preston Pearson, who eluded rookie Monte Coleman and pulled down a 25-yard pass for a first down at the eight.

Ray Waddy, another rookie, broke up a first-down throw. Then the Redskins sent four blitzers at Staubach. He read the defense and, instead of throwing to his tight end, as had been planned, went to Hill.

Hill was being covered tightly at the line of scrimmage by Lemar Parrish. "He knew I had to take away the inside first," Parrish said of Hill. "It was a great call by a great quarterback. There wasn't much I could do. The throw was perfect."

It was right on Hill's finger tips and ahead of the lunging Parrish. Hill pulled in the pass and the Cowboys went wild as Septien booted the extra point that gave Dallas a 35-34 margin with 39 seconds on the clock.

In other final games of the regular season, as reported by news agencies:

Bears 42, Cardinals 6

At Chicago, Walter Payton scored three touchdowns and won his fourth consecutive NFC rushing title by gaining 157 yards to lead the Chicago Bears to a 42-6 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Rookie Rickey Watts scored on a 73-yard kickoff return and caught a 35-yard touchdown pass for the Bears.

Payton gained 1,610 yards to edge Ottis Anderson, the St. Louis Cardinal rookie who ended with 1,605 yards. Anderson was limited to 39 yards in 14 carries before leaving the game in the third quarter with an injury.

The Bears abandoned their conservative ground-oriented attack to try to increase their point differential, a strategy that worked. Despite a wind chill of minus-15 degrees and a slick field, Chicago went to the air and attempted a fake punt, a fake field goal and a flea-flicker pass.

The wide-open attack resulted in the most points scored by a Chicago team at home since 1965.

Seahawks 29, Raiders 24

At Oakland, Calif., Jim Zorn recorded his third 300-yard-plus passing game and Efren Herrera converted a pair of Oakland turnovers into field goals to give the Seattle Seahawks a 29-24 victory that knocked the Raiders out of their last chance to make the playoffs.

Zorn completed 23 passes for 314 yards, including touchdown passes to Sam McCullum and Dan Doornink, as the Seahawks beat the Raiders for the fourth straight time and finished the season with a 9-7 record.

The Raiders, who needed a victory over Seattle plus a Denver loss tonight to win the final AFC wild-card berth, also wound up the season at 9-7. Even though it was Oakland's 15th consecutive winning season, the Raiders failed to make the playoffs for the second consecutive year.

Eagles 26, Oilers 20

At Houston, Earl Campbell set a league record with seven consecutive 100-yard performances in a season but Philadelphia's Ron Jaworski took advantage of Houston Oiler penalties and turnovers to engineer a 26-20 victory.

Campbell won the NFL rushing title for the second consecutive year with a 37-yard run on his final carry of the first half.

That gave Campbell 134 yards on 16 carries for the game and a season total of 1,697 yards on an NFL-record 368 carries. Campbell, who did not play in the second half, beat Payton and Anderson.

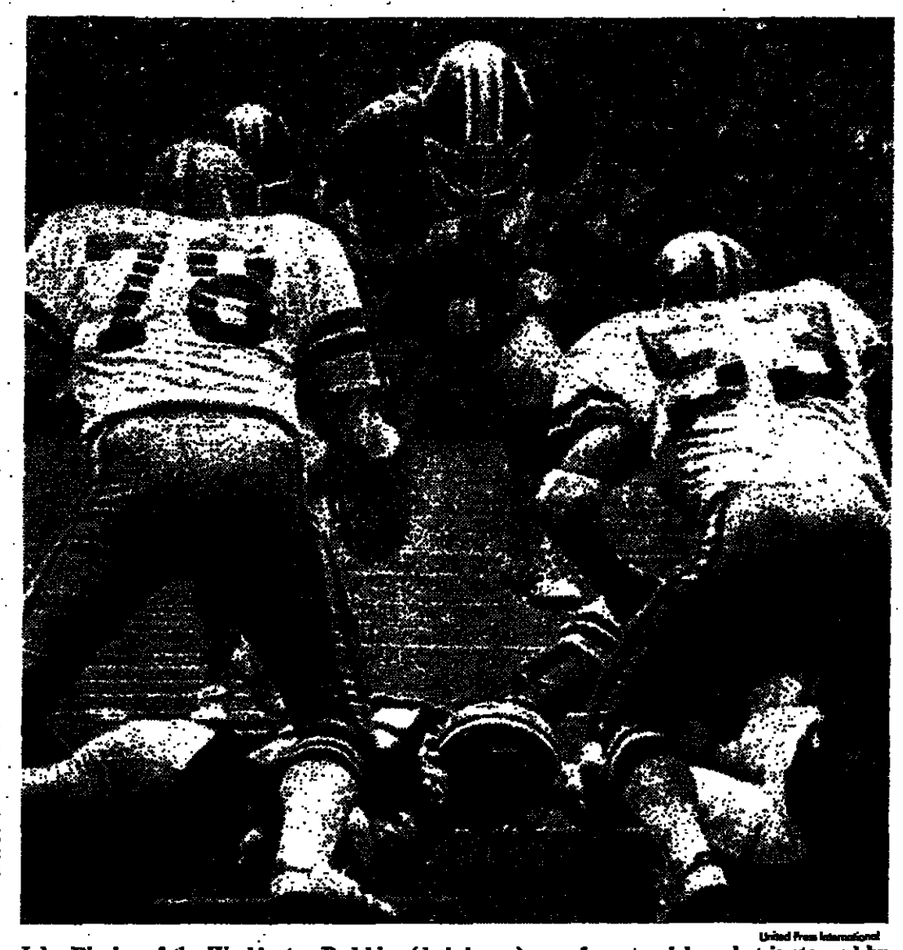
Campbell's 6-yard touchdown run tied Jim Taylor's record of 19 touchdowns in a season when he played for Green Bay. Campbell also tied O.J. Simpson's record of 11 100-yard games in a season.

Saints 29, Rams 14

At Los Angeles, Mike Strachan ran for two touchdowns and Garo Yepremian added a pair of field goals as the New Orleans Saints took advantage of six Los Angeles turnovers to post a 29-14 victory over the playoff-bound Rams.

Archie Manning, the last year's most valuable player in the conference, was intercepted three times in the first half but completed 10 of 15 passes for 162 yards and a touchdown for the Saints.

They finished with an 8-8 record, good for second place in the weak NFC West. The Rams won the title with a 9-7 record.



United Press International

John Riggins of the Washington Redskins (dark jersey) goes for a touchdown but is stopped by John Dutton (78) and Bob Brennig of the Dallas Cowboys. The Redskins settled for a field goal.

Red Smith

Billy, Bowie and Free Speech

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT) — As written by the founding fathers, the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law. . .abridging the freedom of speech." As written, the injunction applies only to Congress, not to Bowie Kuhn or Lee MacPhail or George Steinbrenner.

However, it has been fairly well established that in the United States a man is free to say anything he pleases this side of slander, even if his remarks do not amuse the baseball commissioner, the president of the American League or the owner of the New York Yankees.

Up to now, only MacPhail has responded publicly to Billy Martin's recent speech at the University of Rhode Island. The two-time loser as Yankee manager told students that Steinbrenner, who fired him twice, was sick and didn't know his friends from his enemies. MacPhail called Martin in and "cautioned him about making further statements reflecting upon the Yankees."

"I also pointed out to him," MacPhail's statement continued, "that, anxious as I personally was to have him back in the American League, he had not received complete exoneration from the commissioner; that this situation most likely would be reviewed by the commissioner; and that his future public behavior and statements must be circumspect."

"We're not trying to muzzle him or take away any First Amendment rights," MacPhail said. "We're just trying to advise him of what's in his own best interests."

Steinbrenner evidently shares MacPhail's belief that when Kuhn gets home from a European junket, he will take cognizance of Martin's Rhode Island speech. Reserving comment on the speech, Steinbrenner said: "We will wait until the commissioner returns to see what his actions in the matter are."

It is just possible that the commissioner will take no action, however. Though it would be out of character for him to remain aloof, he might do so on advice of counsel.

As of now, Martin is not in baseball and Kuhn has no authority over him. Earlier, when Martin flattened a marshmallow salesman in Bloomington, Minn., he was still manager of the Yankees and Kuhn had a right to assume jurisdiction. The commissioner decided against punitive action — Billy had already been fired by Steinbrenner — but warned that he would come down hard if given further provocation.

Check With His Mouthpiece

What could the baseball commissioner do now to a man not in baseball? Bar him from the game? Bowie would be wise to consult a good lawyer first. It might be difficult to explain why a manager with a loose tongue was disqualified when an owner with a criminal record wasn't.

It may be that Bowie has had his fill of First Ammendment cases, for he has just had an embarrassing contretemps in that area. He had to back down on his attempt to gag Bill Lee, the pitcher. Indeed, he wound up doing the player's bidding.

Fans will recall that Kuhn imposed a $250 fine on Lee for telling interviewers in the Montreal Expos' training camp that he had used marijuana. Bill didn't say he smoked grass, only that he sprinkled the stuff on his organic buckwheat cakes at breakfast. The commissioner, in his infinite wisdom, deemed this "conduct detrimental to baseball."

In a grand gesture that made a mockery of the fine, Lee sent a check for $251, along with a suggestion that the money be donated to his favorite charity, Saint Marys Mission in Saint Marys, Alaska. The extra dollar was to pay for Bowie's time.

Lee also filed a grievance through the Players' Association. While everybody except Kuhn whooped with laughter, the American Civil Liberties Union leaped into the breach. "It is a clear case of violation of the First Amendment," said Alan Siegler, an ACLU attorney putting the organization's resources at Lee's disposal.

The case was scheduled for a hearing before Prof. Raymond Goetz, the baseball arbitrator, but Bowie had lost his appetite for the argument. First he asked that the hearing be postponed until he returned from the big league exhibition tour of Japan following the World Series. Then he gave in altogether. "On further consideration and review," he changed Lee's penalty to a "warning notice."

Did As He Was Asked

Further, he sent $251 to Saint Marys Mission with a covering letter explaining that it was a contribution from Lee. A copy of that letter went to Lee, along with a warning that any messing around with pot in the future would bring "severe disciplinary action."

Bowie never did get around to asking how come Lee felt so warmly about that mission, though he may remember that when Bill was studying pitching and geography at Southern California he played summer ball in Alaska. For the commissioner's information, Saint Marys is on the Yukon between Mountain Village and Pilot Station.

In the circumstances, it is conceivable that Kuhn might not be eager to lock horns with Billy Martin or anybody else on First Amendment grounds. Chances are he'll advise Billy to zip his lip and Billy will promise, again. Martin can't keep that promise, of course. Never could. Never will.

Baseball fans are having a lot of fun this winter speculating about Martin's future. One of the more popular proposals thus far has come from Bernard Gimbel, a bidder for the Mets, who wants Martin as his field manager. It would breathe life into a franchise that is dead and partly decomposed. Eventually Billy would get fired, to be sure.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
x-Miami	10	6	0	.625	341	257
New England	9	7	0	.563	411	326
NY Jets	8	8	0	.500	337	383
Buffalo	7	9	0	.438	268	279
Baltimore	5	11	0	.313	271	351
Central						
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
x-Pittsburgh	12	4	0	.750	416	262
y-Houston	11	5	0	.688	362	331
Cleveland	9	7	0	.563	359	352
Cincinnati	4	12	0	.250	337	421
West						
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
y-San Diego	11	4	0	.733	394	239
y-Denver	10	5	0	.667	282	245
Oakland	9	7	0	.563	365	327
Seattle	9	7	0	.563	378	372
Kansas City	7	9	0	.438	328	262

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
x-Dallas	11	5	0	.688	371	313
y-Phila.	11	5	0	.688	339	282
Washington	10	6	0	.625	348	295
NY Giants	6	10	0	.375	297	323
St. Louis	5	11	0	.313	307	358
Central						
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
x-Tampa Bay	10	6	0	.625	273	237
y-Chicago	10	6	0	.625	306	249
Minnesota	7	9	0	.438	259	257
Green Bay	5	11	0	.313	246	316
Detroit	2	14	0	.125	219	365
West						
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
x-Los Angeles	9	7	0	.563	323	309
New Orleans	8	8	0	.500	378	360
Atlanta	6	10	0	.375	300	388
San Francisco	2	14	0	.125	308	416

x-Clinched division title
y-Clinched playoff berth

Saturday's Results

NY. Jets 27, Miami 24
Green Bay 18, Detroit 13

Sunday's Results

Baltimore 31, N.Y. Giants 7
Pittsburgh 28, Buffalo 0
Cincinnati 14, Cleveland 12
Tampa Bay 3, Kansas City 0
New England 27, Minnesota 23
Atlanta 31, San Francisco 21
Chicago 42, St. Louis 6
New Orleans 29, Los Angeles 14
Philadelphia 26, Houston 20
Seattle 29, Oakland 24
Dallas 35, Washington 34

Monday's Game

Denver at San Diego

Brewer Back on Ice

MONCTON, New Brunswick, Dec. 17 (UPI) — Carl Brewer, a star defenseman with the Toronto Maple Leafs in the 1960's, returned to pro hockey here last night when he appeared in an American Hockey League game after a six-year retirement. The 41-year-old Brewer is expected to rejoin the Leafs by the end of the month.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	20	1	8	48	131	90
NY Rangers	14	14	5	33	125	123
Atlanta	13	13	4	30	102	105
NY Islanders	10	13	6	26	105	102
Washington	6	20	5	17	87	125
Smythe Division						
	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Vancouver	13	12	7	33	107	102
Chicago	10	11	10	30	84	93
Winnipeg	11	17	4	26	90	123
St. Louis	9	17	5	23	85	111
Colorado	9	17	3	21	97	112
Edmonton	7	15	7	21	99	127

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	15	11	6	36	116	101
Los Angeles	14	11	5	33	129	120
Pittsburgh	11	9	9	31	103	102
Detroit	9	13	7	25	95	102
Hartford	8	13	8	24	98	107
Adams Division						
	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	20	8	3	43	118	78
Boston	17	8	5	39	111	87
Minnesota	14	7	7	35	119	94
Toronto	14	11	3	31	106	92
Quebec	12	15	3	27	101	111

Sunday's Results

Philadelphia 1, N.Y. Rangers 1 (Barber (16); Vickers (10)).
Winnipeg 4, Edmonton 2 (Drouin (5), Marsh (9), Wilson (10), Lukowich (13); MacDonald (28), Gretzky (13), Callahan (9)).
Boston 5, Buffalo 1 (O'Reilly 2 (9), Middleton (12), Rafelle (12), Jonathan (5); Gare (17)).
Chicago 7, Detroit 3 (Mulvey 2 (14), Koroll 2 (3), Sutter (1), Ruskowski (7), Kerr (6); Thomson 3 (15)).
Quebec 4, Pittsburgh 1 (Leduc (11), Tardif 2 (18), Thomas (2); Stewart (2)).

After 5-0 Davis Cup Rout, U.S. Worries About 1980

By Barry Lorge

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17 (WP) — Having watched his team successfully defend the Davis Cup, symbol of international team supremacy in men's tennis, with the most convincing final victory in the 79-year history of the competition, Tony Trabert, the U.S. captain, yesterday began looking ahead to the 1980 cup campaign with a mixture of optimism and apprehension.

The United States completed a 5-0 domination of Italy in the three-day, best-of-five match series yesterday afternoon as John McEnroe defeated Antonio Zugarelli, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1, and Vitas Gerulaitis defeated Adriano Panatta, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

The United States thus became the first nation to sweep the final without losing a set, and McEnroe increased his David Cup singles record to 10-0 without loss of a set. He has won 28 consecutive sets, also a cup record.

The United States clinched possession of the celebrated silver punchbowl for the 26th time on Saturday when Stan Smith and Bob Lutz defeated Panatta and Paolo Bertolucci in doubles, 6-4, 12-10, 6-2, for an insurmountable 3-0 lead.

The final singles were a mere formality. McEnroe had beaten Panatta, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, on Friday evening after Corrado Barazzutti defaulted with a sprained ankle while trailing Gerualitis, 2-6, 2-3.

Who Needs Connors?

Given this overwhelming superiority and the number of outstanding players he has to call upon — even if Jimmy Connors continues to resist his entreaties — Trabert is justified in having great expectations of retaining the cup next year.

But his caution is equally understandable, since the United States could have to play all its 1980 matches on foreign soil, beginning Feb. 21-23 at Mexico City.

This is an important factor in the Davis Cup, not only because noisily partisan home fans can inspire and uplift players, but also because the host nation supplies the match officials and has the choice of court surface and other playing conditions.

For example, the Italian team of Panatta, Barazzutti, Bertolucci and Zugarelli undoubtedly would have been much more formidable on the slow red clay of Rome's Foro Italico, with 9,000 of their screaming countrymen intimidating the visiting players and linesmen than they were on a medium-fast synthetic court at the San Francisco Civic Auditorium.

If Italy were to reach the final again next year, for the fourth time in five years, the United States — if it qualified — would have to travel to Rome, and the results could be quite different.

No one knows this better than Trabert, whose first two years as captain ended in frustrating defeats at Mexico City and Buenos Aires.

Last year's triumph over Britain in Rancho Mirage, Calif., ended a five-year drought for the Americans. Earlier in the decade they embarrassingly failed to get through the American Zone preliminaries.

"It only takes two good players to make a strong Davis Cup team, and the home-court advantage is a big one," notes Trabert, a realist. He remembers the bitter taste of defeat both as a player (the United States won the cup only once in his playing tenure, 1951-55) and as captain. "Next year could be a long, tough road trip."

Almost That Time

It begins in February, in the 6,000-foot altitude of Chapultepec Park in Mexico City. It was here, on a clay court in front of a raucous crowd, that Raul Ramirez beat Connors in the decisive fifth match the weekend before Christmas in 1975 — the last time Connors played for the team.

If the United States beats Mexico, it will play against Argentina on clay in Buenos Aires, where Guillermo Vilas and Jose Luis Clerc will be much more dangerous than they were indoors in Memphis this year.

Should the United States win the American Zone, it would not play again until the third week of September, against the winner of European Zone B. That will most likely be Britain or Czechoslovakia. Either one would have the home court.

If the United States reaches the final, the most likely opponents would be Sweden or Italy again. Sweden would have to come to the United States, but Italy would love to get the Americans in Rome.

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League
SAN DIEGO PADRES—Named Dick Phillips first base coach.

BASKETBALL
National Football League
GOLDEN STATE WARRIORS—Signed John Cousinsen, forward, to a 10-day contract. Placed Tom Abernethy, forward, on the injured list.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Sent Errol Rausse, left wing, Tony Cassolato, right wing, and Greg Theberge, defenseman, to Hershey of the American Hockey League. Activated Gay Charron and Rolf Edberg, centers, and Pierre Bouchard, Peter Scamurra and Paul MacKinnon, defensemen, from the injured list.

College Basketball Gets a Young Look

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT) — James Worthy, Teddy Grubbs, Clark Kellogg, Steve Stipanovich and Isiah Thomas came into the college basketball ranks this season with the tags "freshman of influence." Saturday night, four of them displayed their importance in winning roles.

But Thomas got into early foul trouble and Indiana, the nation's top-ranked team, suffered its first defeat in five games.

The Hoosiers, losing to once-beaten Kentucky by 69-58, did not look like the same team after the 6-foot-1-inch Thomas was twice forced to the bench with fouls. When Thomas picked up his third foul and left the game, with seven minutes remaining in the first half, Indiana had a 28-15 advantage. Later, when he finally fouled out with seven minutes remaining, the Wildcats led, 57-53.

Less than five minutes later, Kentucky's advantage had grown to 10 points and the Wildcats, led by Kyle Macy, were headed for their seventh straight victory.

Willie McCarter, the Detroit coach, was impressed with the North Carolina forwards, especially Worthy and Michael O'Koren, after the Tar Heels routed his team, 90-72.

"Worthy is an outstanding player," said McCarter after the Tar Heels had won for the fourth time in five games. The 6-8 freshman scored 24 points and grabbed 16 rebounds for North Carolina, while O'Koren had 21 points. Al Wood, who moved to guard this season to provide Worthy with more playing time, tallied 14.

Mark Aguirre, the first player with a "blue-chip" label recruited by Ray Meyer, now in his 38th season as the De Paul coach, averaged 24 points a game as a freshman last season. Last spring, Meyer added another high school standout in Grubbs, from Chicago's Martin Luther King High.

Aguirre scored 27 points, and the 6-8 Grubbs had 28, as De Paul won its fourth straight game, beating the University of California, Los Angeles, 99-94. Meyer's 601st coaching victory came at Pauley Pavilion, where the Bruins have a 221-8 won-lost record. It was the second straight loss for UCLA, after three victories.

Unbeaten Ohio State had an easy time in its 79-63 victory over Holy Cross. Coach Eldon Miller used every player on his bench as the Buckeyes ran their record to 5-0. Kelvin Ransey, a senior guard, led all scorers with 20 points, but perhaps the most impressive performer was the 6-8 Kellogg, who made six of nine shots and grabbed six rebounds. After the game, George Blaney, the Holy Cross coach, said of Kellogg: "When I saw him in high school, I said he was the best player in the nation. Now, I say he's the best freshman in the country, including Sam Bowie of Kentucky and Ralph Sampson of Virginia."

The 7-2 Stipanovich scored 19 points as Missouri coasted to its eighth straight victory, overwhelming Northern Arizona, 112-64. It was the most points ever by a Missouri team.

Other Results

In other games involving some of the nation's top teams, Louisiana State (4-0) overwhelmed Maine, 103-81; Syracuse won its fifth in a row at the expense of Penn State, 85-72, and Scott Rmia sank a pair of free throws with 1:1 left in the third overtime to rally Brigham Young to a 108-106 triumph over La Salle in the final of the Cougar Classic. Michael Brooks of La Salle scored 28 straight points at one stage in the second half.

Ronnie Lester scored 23 points for Iowa, but it took two free throws by Steve Waite with 15 seconds remaining to preserve the Hawkeyes' 67-64 victory over Iowa State. Kevin McHale, a 6-11 center, scored 23 points to lead Minnesota past Nebraska, 75-68.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	25	7	.781	—
Philadelphia	22	9	.710	2½
Washington	13	15	.464	10
New York	14	18	.438	11
New Jersey	12	20	.375	13
Central Division				
Atlanta	21	13	.618	—
San Antonio	16	16	.500	4
Houston	15	16	.484	4½
Indiana	15	18	.455	5½
Cleveland	15	18	.455	5½
Detroit	9	23	.281	11
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	28	14	.588	—
Kansas City	19	14	.576	½
Denver	11	23	.324	9
Chicago	10	21	.323	9½
Utah	8	23	.258	11½
Pacific Division				
Seattle	23	9	.719	—
Los Angeles	22	10	.688	1
Phoenix	19	14	.576	4½
Portland	16	16	.529	6
San Diego	16	18	.471	8
Golden State	11	21	.344	12

Sunday's Results

Boston 115, New Jersey 112 (Bird 19, Archibald 17; Newlin 32, Jordan 16).
Milwaukee 104, Utah 79 (Johnson 21, Winters 18; Dantley 16, Purdue 14).
Kansas City 107, Indiana 105 (Ford 26, Wedman 20; M. Johnson 25, English 15, Edwards 15).
Portland 123, Houston 101 (R. Brewer 33, Lucas 16; Malone 25, Murphy 22).
Seattle 123, Denver 121 (D. Johnson 32, Shelton 24; Issel 24, McGinnis 20).
Los Angeles 121, San Antonio 119 (Wilkes 27, Nixon 27; Gervin 43, Evans 19).
San Diego 133, Detroit 126 (Free 49, Nater 22; Lane 38, McAdoo 21).

College Basketball

Tournaments
Cope Classic
Championship
Georgetown 78, Houston 75
Consolation
Loyola-Marymount 71, New Mexico 70

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Art Buchwald

Yes Virginia, There Is a White House

WASHINGTON — "Hello, where's Santa Claus?"

"He's working on the Iranian crisis. I'm one of his elves. What's your name, little girl?"

"Mayor Jane Byrne of Chicago."

"Have you been a good little girl?"

"Yes, elf, I have."

"And what do you want for Christmas?"



Buchwald

"I want $100 million for urban transportation, $500 million for schools, $250 million for federal housing, and whatever you've got left over for a new sewage system."

"That's quite a list. But everyone here has heard that you don't believe in Santa Claus. They say you only believe in teddy bears. You're a very naughty girl."

"Does that mean Santa's not coming to my house on Christmas Eve?"

"Santa only visits good little children who say their prayers and who want him to live in a nice big White House for another four years. I hope that this teaches you a lesson. And stop crying, it won't help."

* * *

"Hi there, elf!"

"Who are you, son?"

"I'm president of the largest employees' union in the government representing over two million members."

"And what do you want from Santa?"

"The day off before Christmas for all my people."

"My goodness. That sounds expensive."

"It could cost $150 million, but Santa would make a lot of little boys and girls in the country very happy."

"Do they all believe in Santa Claus?"

"A lot of them would if he gave them a four-day weekend."

"Well, in that case we shall see that you have it."

"Gee, thanks, elf. You're a peach of a guy."

* * *

"Who's next?"

"I am. I'm Congressman Zilch from the 12th District of Idaho."

"And what do you want for Christmas, fella?"

"I'd like a dam and a new Air Force base, and an extra allotment of fuel oil for the winter."

"Have you been a good boy?"

"Yes, sir. I've told everyone in my district that your man is one of the greatest Santa Clauses in history and he should have a second term."

"In that case, I don't see anything on this list we can't deliver. But we'll be watching you, so you better watch out, better not cry when Santa comes to town. Next?"

* * *

"My name is Lee Iacocca."

"Do you want to sit in my lap?"

"That's what I came for. I want a billion dollars in my stocking to bail out the Chrysler Corp. I wrote Santa a letter, but some dummy sent it to the North Pole."

"A billion dollars? That's a lot of money — even for Santa Claus."

"He's my last hope. If he doesn't give it to me people will stop believing in him in the key states of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio."

"We wouldn't want that to happen at Christmas. I think Santa can dig up a billion dollars in his bag somewhere. Now, do you want to buy a table to our 'Salute to Santa' dinner in Detroit?"

"I will when I see the money."

"Ho, ho, ho, ho. Next?"

* * *

"I'm, the governor of New Hampshire."

"And what do you want for Christmas?"

"You haven't asked me if I've been a good boy."

"It doesn't matter. You name it and you've got it. Santa Claus never forgets New Hampshire during an election year."

Chinese-Italian TV Show

PEKING, Dec. 17 (UPI) — Chinese and Italian filmmakers have agreed to produce a television series entitled "Marco Polo," the Chinese news agency said yesterday. Italian filmmakers will start shooting the series in China in May and finish the project in six months, the agency said.

Master of the Country Lament

By Cynthia Gorney

WASHINGTON (WP) — From the heart-and-belly wail of American country music comes Tom T. Hall, deep-voiced and slow, telling stories in his songs.

John, 4-F for World War II, beats off the whispers of the town *(People said John was a slacker/If he wouldn't fight in their war/A man wasn't much, if he wouldn't fight in nineteen forty-four)* until the day he blows the dust off his old .44, shoots two holes into Milton Howard's head, kills seven more townspeople, and then locks himself up in a farmhouse until the sheriff kicks in the back door.

Jethro talks to monsters and little green men *(They fixed up his lungs and his fever/But they could not fix up his mind),* but not to his wife *(She gave her heart to Jethro/And her body to the whole damn world).*

A silent and shimmering country man *(His music was country/His faith was in Jesus/In fact he had pictures of Christ in his house/He never once questioned his daily existence/Or wondered aloud what his life was about)* gets a neat haircut one afternoon and then goes home and blows out his brains.

"If I had awakened to the polite rattle of silverware as a child, I wouldn't have been a storyteller," says Tom T. Hall. "Wouldn't have had anything to talk about." He smiles, smokes his cigarette. "Maybe write songs about the gardener hiding my football or something."

In Nashville the word for his music is story-songs, and there are people down there who say nobody writes them like Tom T. Hall. Permanent member of the Songwriters Hall of Fame, international performer, five-years-running winner of the Truck Drivers of America Country Music Award, the minister's boy from eastern Kentucky is the presiding poet laureate of the buffetted working man.



James A. Parcell, The Washington Post

Tom T. Hall: "I'm getting hot."

He collects for his songs the small, hard dramas of people he hears about, people he knows. He has found them by sitting in bars, riding on buses, hitchhiking around the country in search of song material.

"I had to quit doing that," Hall says ruefully about the hitchhiking, "because I'd do television shows, you know. You become just enough of a celebrity to be a pain in the ass. It doesn't get you through the '12 items or less' checkout line, but you're sitting somewhere in a truck-stop, and people say, 'That guy looks like somebody I know.' And they don't trust you. They don't know who you are, but they know they've seen you somewhere. And they sit, and stare at you. They think they saw you on 'Petticoat Junction' or something."

His hair is gray, cropped short and a little uneven. Everything about him seems solid — the broad, full mouth, the thick eyebrows, the wide chunk of shoulders and chest. He wears loafers, and a tan sweater and slacks. He speaks softly, voice low music, an occasional "ma'am."

He has come, as usual, with his seven-piece backup band — "The Storytellers," from the name cheerfully tacked to Hall by the country veteran Tex Ritter on a New Zealand tour sometime ago — and one of his dozen-odd guitars. "Sometimes you can pick up a guitar and strum it — I don't know. Maybe this is just silly superstition. But I can strum it and say, 'Hey, there's a song in this thing.' In fact a fella had a guitar for sale one night in a bar, and I said, 'Hey, let me see it.' And I strummed it a few times, and I bought it. Took it home and wrote, 'Harper Valley P.T.A.' "

Tom T. Hall comes from Olive Hill, Ky., 1,300 people in a valley town shackled for sustenance to the huge brick plant where Hall's father once worked. The home was outside town, but Olive Hall is what he says: "You can't go around telling people you're from Tick Ridge. There's no signs or anything." Olive Hill is where he went to the movies.

There were four girls and six boys in the white clapboard house on Tick Ridge, and one of them was crazy for country music by the time he was four. At four o'clock in the morning, the darkness still thick outside the house, Tom T. Hall used to sit in a little red rocking chair and listen to Ernest Tubb singing live for the early-morning farmers on WSM-Nashville.

Somebody left a guitar in the house one day, nothing fancy, just an old guitar. It was too big for Tom to carry, so he put it on a chair and stood up in front of the chair and started to play.

"From that day on, all I ever thought about was music," he says.

Now, of course, the main street in Olive Hill is called Tom T. Hall Boulevard. There is a Tom T. Hall museum in town, which displays various memorabilia, such as an old guitar, and the original lyrics to "Harper Valley P.T.A." and "Old Dogs and Children and Watermelon Wine." Hall's home is a 57-acre, Nashville-area estate called Foxhall, which has two lakes stocked with catfish, a grand antebellum house copied after a Louisiana plantation home, and a collection of peacocks and exotic breeds of chicken.

It took him some time to reach Nashville — some disc jockey work, a stint for the Army in Germany, odd jobs at a funeral home and a paper compressing plant. He walked into Nashville on Jan. 1, 1964 ("so I'd be able to remember the date if anybody asked me") and began trying to sell his songs. He had sold "A D.J. for a Day" to Jimmy C. Newman, Decca Records — Hall first heard it played at 3 in the morning, after spending whole days and nights turning radio dials in search of his song — but there was trouble with a lot of the others. Hall could not get them recorded. They were too different or something. Nobody knew what to do with a story-song. And so Hall, who says he believes to this day that he has a lousy voice, began recording his own music.

His wife is a blond and blue-eyed Englishwoman, known around Foxhall as "Miss Dixie," who raises basset hounds and is close to the family of Billy Carter. They met after she moved to Nashville to write for a music journal, and by now she has lived in the South so long that her voice has developed a sort of British drawl. Her most immediate delight is a present she has brought to Washington for the ambassador from the People's Republic of China, a bound album of photographs taken when the ambassador visited Foxhall and apparently enjoyed himself immensely. He was greeted at Foxhall by Hall, singing "The East is Red," country-style.

"I'm getting hot, as they say in the business," says Tom T. Hall.

He is 43 years old, has recorded 21 albums, spends three-quarters of the year on tour from Indiana to Japan (he was mobbed at his performances in Tokyo and Osaka), and is linked now in Nashville with the luminous names in country music — Hank Williams, Kris Kristofferson, Johnny Cash, Waylon Jennings. Does he like it?

"Yeah," says Tom T. Hall. There is not much enthusiasm in his voice. "I'm — I'm getting awfully popular. I didn't really want to be that hot. I'd rather just, you know — I make a good living. And I'm not into money. I don't want a lot. I guess there are things you can do with it, but I don't spend the money I've got. So going out of my way to get some more seems a little silly.

"I'm just not into the accumulation of money. I am into the accumulation of created works. Books and songs. I really like to accumulate those. I just hope I don't become a star, that's all."

PEOPLE: *Ford Divorce Trial Set for February*

An international romance that sprouted in Paris and bloomed during a extensive honeymoon may end in Wayne County Circuit Court in Detroit. The divorce trial of retired Ford Motor Co. Chairman **Henry Ford 2d** and his estranged wife, **Cristina**, is expected to begin Feb. 18. The tentative date was announced by Circuit Judge **John Kirwan** following a closed-door hearing on the suit. The couple separated in January, 1976, and Mrs. Ford filed a lawsuit seeking separate maintenance in December, 1977. Ford countered with a suit seeking legal separation in 1978, and later that year filed for divorce. The two met at a Parisian restaurant in 1960. Ford divorced his wife, **Anne**, in 1964 and married Cristina a year later . . . **Angelo Rizzoli**, head of Italy's biggest publishing empire, and Italian film actress **Eleonora Giorgi** were married in a ceremony over the weekend, friends of the couple announced. Rizzoli publishes Italy's largest circulation daily, Corriere della Sera of Milan, as well as magazines and periodicals.

* * *

The British rock group **The Who** finished their U.S tour before a sell-out crowd of 15,200 in Boston. Police reported only minor incidents ranging from ticket scalping to drunk and disorderly behavior. Doors to the Boston Garden were opened an hour earlier and extra police details, including a mounted patrol, were on hand to prevent crushing at ticket gates. At a Dec. 3 concert in Cincinnati, 11 died and scores were injured when a rush for seats at Riverfront Colliseum. The Who continued with the last nine of the 13 stops on their tour. A concert was cancelled by city officials in Providence, R.I., but Boston officials ruled that the concert there could take place after reviewing the tragedy in Cincinnati. All seats in the Boston concert were reserved instead of being on a first-come, first-served basis like those in Cincinnati.

* * *

At first glance, say the editors of People magazine, "1979 was not a year to write home about." But the magazine says a number of people who made news this year were intriguing, encouraging and even inspiring. The list of the 25 "Most Intriguing Personalities," published in the magazine's year-end issue, includes: **Meryl Streep**, "the most intelligent actress now at work;" Bolshoi Ballet defector **Alexander Godunov**, who "made his bravest [...] last August in defecting from [...] Soviet Union but has yet to [...] single performance;" **Megan [...]shack**, who was with former [...] President **Nelson Rockefeller** when he died. "The mystery woman [...] Rockefeller's death has not answered a single public question and continues to live in partial seclusion," said the magazine.

* * *

Frank Sinatra will serve as grand marshall for the Tournament of Roses parade in Pasadena, Calif. on New Year's Day, but he [...] coming alone. He and wife Bar[bara] are bringing their whole stable [...] the event. Behind the blue convertible that will carry the Sina[tras] down the parade route will be [...] Peruvian palomino, Zar [...] paced by his steed, Bar Dan[...].

* * *

Tax problems have forced the [...] of the Red River Land Co. owned by the late actor [John] Wayne, for more than $30 [...] in one of the largest farm [...] sales in Arizona history. The Co., controlled by Phoenix businessman **Karl Eller**, the largest single stockholder in the [...] Newspaper chain, announced [pur]chase of the 47,000 acres. The River Land Co. was owned [and op]erated for 20 years by Wayne [and] **Louis Johnson**. The firm [...] largest privately owned, cattle [...]ing operation in the United States.

* * *

Retired boxing cha[mpion] **Muhammad Ali** is going to China [to] teach the Chinese how to box. The three-time heavyweight champion, accompanied by his wife [...], flew into Hong Kong from [Los An]geles for an overnight stop. [...] wanted to go to China since [...] 10 years old," Ali said. During [his] two-day stay in China, Ali [will con]duct boxing lessons at [...] sports college. The tour [...] added that Ali will leave [...] 45-minute film showing [tech]niques of boxing.

* * *

Lionel Walsh of Reuters [was elect]ed president of the Anglo-[American] Press Association at [a] meeting in Paris. Walsh [...] **Bernard Valery** of the N[ew York] Daily News. Elected vice [presidents] were Newsweek bureau c[hief...] **Sullivan** and **Ian Murray** [of the] Times of London.

— SAMUEL [...]

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